FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 050

14 March 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS on 'Purge' of U.S. Arms Control Agency AA 1
Senator Calls for Progress at Arms Talks AA 2
U.S. Falsifying Number of USSR Strategic Bombers [Bogachev] AA 2
NEWSWEEK Report on Missile Strengths Assailed [Polyakovskiy] AA 3
U.S. Reportedly To Convert Patriots Into AMB's AA 4
Postponement of Pershing II Test Flight Noted AA 4
Plenary START Session Held in Geneva 10 Mar AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Marchuk at CEMA Scientific Session in Havana BB 1
Warsaw Pact CC Secretaries To Meet in Moscow [AFP] BB 1
Briefs: Soviet Energy for CEMA BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Vedenyapin, Volskiy, Nekrasov] CC 1
Nonaligned Summit; East-West Attitudes CC 1
Economic, Political Problems of Oil CC 3
FRG Election, Green Party CC 4
Missile Deployment in FRG, UK CC 6
'International Situation -- Questions & Answers' [Belyayev, Semenov, Shishkin] CC 7
Analysis of SPD Election Defeat CC 7
U.S. Election Campaign Progress CC 9

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Nonaligned Summit Conference Ends 12 March DD 1
Gandhi Concluding Speech DD 1
Political, Economic Declarations DD 2
New Delhi Message DD 4
Commission on Middle East DD 5
Appeal for End to Iran-Iraq War DD 5
Foreign Ministers To Meet in '85 DD 6
Press Assesses Results of Nonaligned Summit DD 6
PRAVDA Correspondents [Korovikov, Ovchinnikov] DD 6
IZVESTIYA Editorial [13 Mar] DD 7
SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA [13 Mar] DD 8
TASS Reports Meeting Between 'Arafat, Gandhi DD 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S.-USSR Relations Conference Held in Washington A 1
[Lyutyy]
Further Reaction to Reagan Orlando Speech A 2
Gerasimov Denunciation A 2
TASS Criticism [Kulik] A 2
McCarthyism Seen in Decree on Information Leaks A 3
[Serebrennikov]
Weinberger Remarks on Arms Buildup Noted A 4
[Ptashnikov]
IZVESTIYA Reviews New Defense Department Booklet A 5
[Kondrashov]
Moscow Television Reports Burford Resignation A 6
[Novikov]
Further U.S. Administration 'Scandal' Disclosed A 6
[Lyutyy]

CHINA

Soviet-PRC Negotiators Hold Fourth Meeting 11 Mar [AFP] B 1
USSR-PRC Trade, Payments Agreement Signed B 1
Women's Day Greetings Extended to PRC Women B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Journal on Japan's Territorial Demands C 1
[MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN]
TASS Condemns Growing Japanese Ties With NATO C 3
[Biryukov]
U.S. Japanese Air Exercises Reported To Start C 3

SOUTH ASIA

TASS Cites Schaffer on Military Aid to Pakistan D 1
NOVOYE VREMYA Views Pakistan Role in Afghanistan D 1
[Usvatov, No 11]
Report on 'Bandit' Tactics in Qandahar D 2
[Kaverznev]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S.-Australian Relations After Labor Victory E 1
[Zubkov]
Kampuchean Officials on Country's Situation E 1
[Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 5 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Tikonov Visit to SFRY Announced for Late March F 1
Media Report F 1
Trip Discussed With SFRY Envoy F 1
Demichev, Polish Counterpart Discuss 'Culture' F 1
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]
Moscow on Continuing Polish Underground Activity F 1
Award Presented to Soviet Unit in Germany F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Mar]
IZVESTIYA on Tashkent Stopover by CSSR's Indra [12 Mar] F 3
Antonov 'Victim of Malicious Campaign' in Italy F 3

WESTERN EUROPE


Colombo Advocates 'Flexibility' in Reagan Talks G 1
Borisov Analysis of FRG Election Results G 1
FRG: 'Provocative' Statements on 'German Question' G 2
Soviet Reportage on French Municipal Elections G 2
Moscow TV Comments [Zubkov] G 2
'Preliminary' Results G 3
'First Steps' of Spain's New Government Assessed G 3
AUCCTU Delegations Visit Portugal, Sweden G 4
Viktorov Delegation in Portugal [TRUD 11 Mar] G 4
Shalayev Delegation in Stockholm G 4
PCP General Secretary Cunhal on Elections G 4
Pre-Election Speech G 4
Pre-Election Conference Address G 5
Briefs: Norwegian Delegation Visits G 5


MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA


Baybakov Stops Over in Cairo, Discusses Relations [MENA] H 1
Supreme Soviet, Kuwaiti Amir Exchange Greetings H 1
USSR Congratulates Iranian Leaders on National Day H 1
Shultz Holds Talks With Israeli, Lebanese Ministers H 1
U.S.-Israeli 'Strategy' H 1
Lebanese Fears Disclosed H 2
Carter Trip, U.S. Mideast Strategy Viewed H 2
[Goncharov]
New U.S. 'Hostile Action' Against Libya Reported H 3
New Syrian Envoy Arrives in Moscow 8 Mar H 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]


SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA


Gosplan Chairman Baybakov Ends Visit to Ethiopia J 1
Mengistu Meeting J 1
Visit Recap; Airport Speech J 1
Claim Cited That U.S. 'Prepared' Ghana Coup J 1
[IZVESTIYA 5 Mar]
'Unidentified Aircraft' Violates Ghana Airspace J 2
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]
USSR Officials Attend Ghana Embassy Reception J 2
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]
CPSU Delegation Led by Gabdulin Ends Congo Trip J 2
[PRAVDA 6 Mar]


LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN


Chernenko Meets With Cuban CP Officials 11 Mar K 1
Marchuk Signs Technical Agreement in Havana K 1
Moscow-Havana Satellite Communications Link Opened K 1
U.S. Document on Cuba, Argentina 'Crude Provocation' K 1
U.S. Increasing Military Presence in Caribbean K 2
U.S. Reportedly To Build Radar Station in Honduras K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS


Politburo Discusses Agriculture, Foreign Policy R 1
Leaders Hold Discussions With Railways Ministry R 2
Aliyev, Others Attend Meeting R 2
Shevardnadze, Railways Minister Confer R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 11 Feb]
Moscow Announces Death of Donald MacLean R 3
[IZVESTIYA 11 Mar]
Raykom Leaders Receive New Appointments R 4
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 9 Feb]
Briefs: Odessa Obkom Secretary Replaced; R 4
Vinnitsa Obkom Reshuffle


AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS


Agricultural Developments 10-13 March T 1
Turkmen Official Analyzes Food Program Progress T 2


SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS


Soviet Communications, TV Satellite Launched U 1
Molniya-3 Communications Satellite U 1
Ekran Television Satellite U 1


MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS


Ustinov Addresses 'Red Banner' Northern Fleet V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Mar]
Briefs: Award to Pokryshkin V 2

TASS ON 'PURGE' OF U.S. ARMS CONTROL AGENCY

LD121631 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0836 GMT 12 Mar 83

["Shake Up" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 12 Mar (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is planning a fundamental "purge" of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the aim of getting rid of those officials who are showing the slightest disagreement with the U.S. obstructionist position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

According to press reports, quoting State Department and U.S. Congress representatives, Kenneth Adelman who was appointed by the President and stubbornly "pushed through" by the administration for the post of director of the agency was handed a "blacklist" in January of this year of employees who are to be fired immediately after his candidacy is confirmed by the Senate. According to a UPI report the list names 18 people. It includes in particular high-ranking members of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and even the acting director of the agency, James George. UPI points out that it is clear from the list that these officials are accused of calling for progress at the Vienna talks and the speedy conclusion of an agreement with the Soviet Union.

As is known, this is precisely not part of the administration's plans; it is using the talks simply as a screen to cover the dangerous program of sharply building up armaments and the plans to deploy modern American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. Washington's so-called initiatives, as is now absolutely clear, are intended to lead the talks into a blind alley and to undermine the whole process of arms control.

It is no coincidence that the "blacklist" was compiled by none other than the head of the U.S. delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments -- retired General Edward Rowney. He enjoys a special position and the trust of the White House, and as the AP agency writes, he reports directly to the President. The Baltimore NEWS AMERICAN reports that Rowney compiled the list "on the basis of his personal assessment of those people with whom he worked at the negotiations in Geneva, and also those agency personnel about whose views he was doubtful." It is not hard to guess that compilation of the list was sanctioned by the White House.

A. Romberg, a U.S. State Department spokesman, pointedly refused to deny the reports of a "blacklist," thus making it plain that the plans for a "shakeup" at the agency do actually exist.

With what sort of personnel would the White House like to "pack" the agency, which is officially supposed to be working out policy in the field of arms control and presenting appropriate recommendations to the President and to the U.S. delegations in Geneva? The answer to this question is provided by the candidature of Adelman, appointed by Reagan to the post of director of the agency.

In Congress, Adelman made no attempt to conceal -- he even made a display of -- his hostile, contemptuous attitude to the process of arms control. In an interview for THE NEW YORK TIMES, for example, he described efforts in this field as..."a swindle."

Adelman's "hawkish" position and utter ignorance in matters of arms control caused a great fuss on Capitol Hill. However, the President declared that he "still has trust" in his protege and intends to strive by all means to have the confirmation of his favored candidate secured from the Senate.

SENATOR CALLS FOR PROGRESS AT ARMS TALKS

LD121023 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Charles Percy, a Republican from Illinois, has urged the Reagan administration to come out with new proposals directed at the attainment of progress at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The senator said that time was running out and he was sure that now was the time to act.

These words by the influential American politician are a reflection of the growing concern in the American Congress over the unrealistic position of the White House in the vitally important question of control over nuclear arms. As is known, the Washington administration continues to cling to the so-called "zero option" which actually demands of the Soviet Union unilateral disarmament.

U.S. FALSIFYING NUMBER OF USSR STRATEGIC BOMBERS

LD111728 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

They say that during the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 talks a high-ranking member of the U.S. delegation who claimed that the Soviet "Backfire" plane can hit targets in U.S. territory was asked if we would like to risk flying that plane from the USSR to the USA and back. The U.S. delegate politely declined the proposal.

Afterwards the sides went on record that the "Backfire" was a medium-range plane and not a strategic bomber.

Defence Secretary Weinberger's introduction to the first issue of the Pentagon's booklet "Soviet Military Power", published in 1981, said that the strategic forces of the USSR included 156 long-range bombers.

However, the time has now come in the United States to submit for congressional approval an unprecedentedly high military budget of 280.5 billion dollars, and the American propagandists and U.S. Administration have decided to deny the estimates and classifications they had earlier accepted. Their main task today is to falsify the real balance of strategic forces between the USSR and the United States in order to influence the American taxpayer.

The Pentagon's jugglers allege in the second edition of the "Soviet Military Power" booklet released in Washington the other day that the USSR strategic forces incorporate not only the Backfire but also other planes with an even smaller range. The Soviet strategic bomber force was boosted by Caspar Weinberger's aides at a strike of pen from 150 to 350 units (table on page 26). It is claimed on yet another page that there are as many as 900 such planes. However, not a single new Soviet long-range plane fielded since the signing of the SALT-2 accord in 1972 is named.

Trying in every way to back the claims of President Reagan about the U.S. lagging behind in every indicator of military potential, the authors of the booklet arbitrarily reduced the number of American strategic bombers B-52 from 574 (this figure is recorded in SALT-2) to 241.

It is common knowledge, however, that the United States has never made any massive reductions in its B-52 fleet. It is intriguing that the table on page 26 puts the total number of the U.S. strategic bombers at 370.

The juggling with figures by the Pentagon can only mislead very naive people and, perhaps, it is on them that U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger counted when he put his flowery signature under the introduction to the second edition of the Pentagon's lies.

NEWSWEEK REPORT ON MISSILE STRENGTHS ASSAILED

LD112054 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

NEWSWEEK has been caught lying: It has published a gross falsification, obviously prompted by the desire to please the Reagan administration and to echo the choir of its staff propagandists.

The magazine carried in its January 31 issue a special report on the problem of the nuclear arms race. It unambiguously showed that the problem could be resolved only if the USSR changed its position and not the Reagan administration, which, according to NEWSWEEK, was offering the Soviet Union a good "deal."

Trying to leave the reader in no doubt about the report's findings, NEWSWEEK has attached to it a picturesque chart showing in two rows eight U.S. and eight Soviet missiles, both strategic and medium-range. The American missiles seem small, frail and obviously innocuous, while the Soviet ones are awesomely towering over them.

In short, everything seemed just as President Reagan and spokesmen for his team claim in their speeches: The United States is lagging far behind the USSR in nuclear weapons, the threat is posed by the USSR, the gap should be closed, and so on and so forth.

It was the chart that caught the eye of U.S. film star Paul Newman, member of the public organization "centre for defence information." He wrote a letter to NEWSWEEK editors. Fearing a scandal, NEWSWEEK has published Newman's letter in its latest issue.

The letter reads as follows: "I was astonished that your fine magazine could make so many errors in one chart (special report, Jan. 31). In the negotiating scorecard you managed to "lose" 450 U.S. Minuteman II missiles and 240 Trident I missiles tipped with 1,920 nuclear warheads. These weapons carry 50 times the total explosive power fired in World War II, this seems a considerable oversight. You also overlooked 192 air-launched cruise missiles on a squadron of B-52s at Griffis Air Force Base, the first of thousands planned for deployment. Further, you left out the nuclear bombers on both sides -- an area in which the United States has an immense edge. Finally, you forgot to total the number of actual nuclear warheads on both sides.

Is this an accident? Far from it: The Reagan administration seems to affected by a similar "forgetfulness" in its calls for building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal to close the mythical nuclear "gap." Meanwhile, according to Newman, the United States has 4,000 warheads more than the USSR.

Newman says it is time to stop this madness and have a nuclear freeze.

NEWSWEEK does not reply to this suggestion. As for distorting facts, the magazine has nothing to say either and the editors explained it away unconvincingly by saying that the chart "was intended to be a selective representation of the missiles."

Unlike the special report, Newman's letter and the editors reply to it were not announced on the cover but tucked away among other letters to the editor. It is only natural: Throwing the doors wide open for lies and slander against the Soviet Union, the American press leaves just a narrow crack for the truth.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO CONVERT PATRIOTS INTO ABM'S

LD131546 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 13 Mar 83

["Dangerous Plans of American Military" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York March 13 TASS -- American television has reported a secret plan of the Pentagon which intends to deploy anti-missile defence systems on the territory of the FRG. The plan which seeks to turn "Patriot" anti-aircraft missiles into anti-ballistic ones through changing their computer programme, will be a gross violation of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems, which was concluded in 1972.

The television NBC company reported on Saturday that preparations are under way near Frankfurt (FRG) for the deployment of anti-aircraft missiles "Patriot" in January next year. This is the weapon against aircraft, which the American Army without much fuss plans to turn into the weapon against nuclear missiles. The Army has a 750 million dollar six year plan to develop a computer programme that would turn "Patriot" anti-aircraft missiles into anti-ballistic missiles capable of hitting Soviet SS-20 missiles.

Former director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke told an NBC correspondent in this connection that this would be downright violation of the treaty on anti-ballistic missiles.

Article 9 of the treaty says that to ensure viability and efficiency of the present treaty either of the sides undertakes not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside its national territory anti-missile defence systems or their components limited by the present treaty.

It is natural that in case of realisation of the Pentagon's ominous plans to deploy such missiles, which will be a new dangerous step on the part of the United States in escalating the arms race and heightening tension, the Soviet Union will be compelled to take efficient retaliatory steps.

POSTPONEMENT OF PERSHING II TEST FLIGHT NOTED

LD121322 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. Army has said that the sixth test flight of the medium-range Pershing II missile was postponed because of a technical failure.

Specialists believe that this sophisticated nuclear weapon, planned to be stationed in Western Europe, has a number of imperfections and is a major safety risk.

PLENARY START SESSION HELD IN GENEVA 10 MAR

LD101158 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 10 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms took place here today.

MARCHUK AT CEMA SCIENTIFIC SESSION IN HAVANA

LD122235 Moscow TASS in English 2322 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Havana March 12 TASS -- The 28th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended here.

The meeting attached much importance to the implementation in 1981-1982 of the general agreement of cooperation between the CMEA countries to fulfill a plan for the accelerated development of science and technology in the Republic of Cuba up to 1990. The committee approved practical cooperation measures to meet targets under the plan in 1983-1985 and in the longer term.

The issues on the committee's agenda included further improvements in scientific and technical cooperation to speedily develop advanced processes, technology and new materials and introduce them in production, extension of collaboration between CEMA countries in the economical and rational use of fuel, energy and raw materials resources, cooperation in the development of industrial robots and the large-scale application of microprocessor technology in the national economies of the CEMA countries, and the provision of comprehensive conditions for the speedy and large-scale introduction of automated systems.

The Soviet delegation to the meeting was led by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology.

WARSAW PACT CC SECRETARIES TO MEET IN MOSCOW

NC131651 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 13 (AFP) -- Communist Party Central Committee secretaries of the Warsaw Pact begin a two-day meeting here tomorrow, informed sources said today.

The meeting, part of regular contacts between the parties of the pact of seven nations -- the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary and East Germany -- will mainly discuss strengthening ideological ties in the present international situation, the sources added.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENERGY FOR CEMA -- Soviet deliveries of electricity, gas, oil and coal to the partners in the socialist economic community will increase on the average by 20 percent in the current 5-year period as compared with the previous 5 years. This has been announced by the organization's secretariat in Moscow. The Soviet Union sells to the other countries of the socialist economic community fuel and raw materials at prices considerably lower than those on the world market. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Mar 83 LD]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 13 Mar 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, all-union radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial collegium of NOVOYE VREMYA; and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer for KOMMUNIST]

Nonaligned Summit; East-West Attitudes

[Text] [Vedenyapin] One of the most remarkable events of the past week was undoubtedly the Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi. Well, the interest in the work of the conference is wholly justified: The Nonaligned Movement, as you know, represents at the present stage over 100 states. Ninety-six of these were represented at the current conference in Delhi. These are countries which unite 1.5 billion people of the world's population. The Nonaligned Movement, which is already a quarter of a century old, has now become one of the most important factors of modern political life. It is to some degree symbolic that the present conference was held in India, for it was this very country, along with Yugoslavia and Egypt, which was at the source of the Nonaligned Movement, for Jawaharlal Nehru, together with An-Nasir and Tito, was one of those who defined and worked out the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It was born as the response of the young states which had liberated themselves from colonialism to the attempts of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, to drag them into the blocs being set up by the West. This movement acquired from the very start an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist orientation. As the years passed, so this orientation became stronger, as was quite clearly demonstrated in the work of the latest, Seventh Conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Delhi.

[Volskiy] There have already been six such conferences Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, as is known. Each of these, as it were, developed the preceding ones. Thus, at the sixth conference, which was held in Havana in 1979, the heat of anti-imperialist attitudes was perhaps to be felt more strongly than at other meetings of leaders of the nonaligned countries preceding that conference. And this, evidently, to a certain degree, explains the fact that American diplomacy attempted to make use of the preparations for the Delhi conference and, indeed, the meeting itself, in order to reduce the heat and in order to make it look as though the anti-imperialist tendencies in the Nonaligned Movement emerged only in Havana, under the influence of Cuba and of Fidel Castro personally, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement at that time.

[Nekrasov] That is not the case, though, Dmitriy Antonovich, the very founders of nonaligned policy, primarily Jawaharlal Nehru and An-Nasir, levelled it against imperialism and colonialism, and one can recall many sayings of their on this account.

[Volskiy] Yes indeed, and ever since the movement emerged, ever since it was conceived, the Western line has been precisely to emasculate this fundamental content of the Nonaligned Movement, leaving just its shell, so to speak. Such attempts have been made now, too. Reagan, for instance, sent the conference a very sugary sort of message written in a manner most uncharacteristic, I would say, of his bellicose rhetoric. According to the Western press, a whole group of American diplomats arrived in Delhi, coming specially to the conference. They immediately set about actively working over the leaders of those nonaligned countries with which the United States maintains good relations. We do not know what was actually said at these meetings, of course, but it has nevertheless become clear from the way the conference itself, the congress itself, proceeded what Washington wanted to achieve there, at least on a number of issues. For instance, it wanted the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace -- I remind you that this idea as put forward for the first time by the nonaligned countries themselves -- it wanted this initiative to be separated from the issue of the very large American military base on the Island of Diego Garcia, thereby, as it were, legalizing the establishment of this base. Such attempts, of course, emasculate the very idea of the nonaligned countries, that of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. And the majority of these states naturally opposed them.

Or another aspect. The Americans attempted, with the help of some delegations, to drag into the conference the so-called emigre government of Kampuchea led by Prince Sihanouk, or at least Sihanouk alone. They also threw in unconstructive, to put it mildly, formulas in connection with Afghanistan, and so forth. The most diverse countries participate in the Nonaligned Movement. There are countries with differing social orders, differing political orientations, and one can, for instance, say that some of the states in the ASEAN grouping played up to Washington on a number of issues. I emphasize, however, that on the whole no success was achieved in diverting the movement from its chosen path. On the contrary, these invented issues, such as the Kampuchean issue, for example, were in fact pushed aside and the conference concentrated its attention on two main problems: The struggle to strengthen peace against the military danger and the arms race, in the first place; and secondly, the restructuring, on principles of justice and equality, of the system of international economic relations, the introduction, as they describe it, of a new economic order.

[Nekrasov] But these problems, Dmitriy Antonovich, are mutually linked as far as I understand. I think it was pointed out at the conference, incidentally, that it is the arms race which is ruining young states and stopping them from taking more effective action to defend this same new international economic order.

[Volskiy] The arms race of course is ruining them, Vadim Nikolayevich, as is the neocolonialist exploitation which grips virtually the entire so-called Third World. The debts of the developing countries now amount to the colossal sum of $625 billion. This, by the way, is about the sum which mankind spends on military needs in a year. Not for nothing therefore, did Indira Gandhi speak -- and speak with concern, at that -- at the conference on the danger of war and the need to struggle against this danger and also on the threat of economic collapse, having in mind not just the developing countries but also the entire capitalist system into whose orbit most of these states have been drawn.

It is not just that they are virtually incapable of paying their debts, however, to Western banks and states. The fact is that in addition, the West is shifting upon them the burden of the capitalist crisis on them. This has led in many states of tropical Africa, for example, to zero economic growth, to ending economic growth along with continuing population growth. This understandably means unemployment, famine and other social evils. Furthermore, many developing countries are drawn into the militaristic preparations of the West which are beyond their means. The West wants to turn them into a theater of military actions against the socialist community with all the ruinous consequences for their peoples which would result from this. The fact that the New Delhi conference concentrated attention on the struggle for peace and many speakers supported the Soviet peace proposals, that, on the other hand, it devoted no less attention to getting rid, too, of the neocolonialist system of exploitation in economic interrelations and that the majority of conference participants perceived the internal organic interrelation between these two trends of the Nonaligned Movement all bears convincing witness to the fact that the movement can successfully overcome the difficulties it comes across, that on the whole it is on the right path and that broad possibilities exist for developing its reciprocity and cooperation with all peace-loving forces and above all with the socialist states. You are aware that a number of socialist states -- Cuba and Vietnam, for example -- take part in the movement. Certain people have tried to excommunicate them from it but without success. On the contrary, they have consolidated their participation in it and this may also be considered to be an important result of the meeting in New Delhi.

[Vedenyapin] You spoke just now about the role of the socialist countries, Dmitriy Antonovich, in the Nonaligned Movement. I should like to mention another fact. One of the attempts to undermine the Nonaligned Movement has always been and remains the attempt on the part of certain Western circles to tear the Nonaligned Movement away from its old, reliable, and tried and tested partners, the socialist states. It suffices to say, however, that in 1980 the trade turnover between the CEMA countries and the developing states reached R26 billion, which is considerably higher than in previous years.

Every year the countries' foreign trade with the developing countries has grown and now amounts to about 12 percent of their total foreign trade. This dynamic growth in foreign trade -- this sphere is very indicative in this regard -- undoubtedly is facilitated by the measures which the socialist countries have taken in recent years. In particular, in 1965 the Soviet Union exempted goods imported from developing countries from customs duties. Similar measures were taken in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Thus what is involved is a system of preferential trade which allows the development, the dynamic development, of trade turnover between the socialist states and the developing countries. Here are a few more figures. At the present time, 92 Afro-Asian and Latin American states are receiving economic and scientific-technical assistance from CEMA member-countries. That assistance includes the construction of just under 5,000 industrial enterprises and other installations. Of these, about 3,300 enterprises have already been completed and brought into operation. I could continue to list examples, of course. However, I think these facts and figures are already sufficiently convincing and testify to the favorable development of relations between our socialist countries and the nonaligned states.

[Volskiy] Of course, cooperation between the socialist and the nonaligned countries is not confined to economics. It also embraces the politics -- above all, the struggle for peace, for disarmament, against the arms race and for a healthier international atmosphere. We now see many nonaligned countries supporting our initiatives, the Soviet initiatives, in this direction. The observation that the threat to peace comes primarily from U.S. imperialism was made in many of the speeches at the New Delhi meeting and is also reflected in the documents adopted by that conference.

[Vedenyapin] One can say, Dmitriy Antonovich, that the opponents of the Nonaligned Movement -- those who would have tried to emasculate its antimilitaristic tendency -- are still far from successful. Indira Gandhi, speaking in New Delhi, said it would be wrong to think of the Nonaligned Movement as a neutral movement, in the literal meaning of the word: It actively advocates, and will continue advocating, peace and disarmament.

## Economic, Political Problems of Oil

[Nekrasov] Comrades, I'd like to return for a moment to the economic aspects that we've been discussing here today. One aspect that you haven't mentioned, Dmitriy Antonovich, has to do with the oil situation and oil prices -- a situation that has recently become considerably more acute and is bringing certain discordant elements into the international situation.

[Volskiy] Yes, Vadim Nikolayevich, in quite a short time there's been a rapid fall in oil prices on the world market -- by around 20 percent. Yet, as you remember, for about 10 years, oil prices were rising steadily -- since they'd been at an unjustifiably low level at the beginning of the 1970's. The increase in those prices was a result of a considerable extent, the purposeful activity of OPEC -- the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries, composed of 13 developing states of the Persian Gulf, Asia, Latin America and Africa that possess great oil resources. Prices have now begun to fall and OPEC members, constantly in session in Paris, London and other places, don't yet know what to do about it.

We've been talking about the debts of the developing states. Some of the developing oil-producing countries -- Mexico, for example -- also have very heavy debts. Well, what many economists fear is that the decline in world oil prices will prevent them from paying off even the interest on those debts; that could rock the whole Western banking system and put it in jeopardy.

[Vedenyapin] Presumably, oil's not just an economic problem, but a political one as well -- or rather, not presumably, but obviously. It's oil, after all, that largely determines U.S. policy in the Middle East.

[Volskiy] Yes, indeed, we've known for a long time that the Americans want to keep the oil deposits under their own control, above all, in the Middle East, as you said, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, and in the Persian Gulf area.

Keeping that very reason in mind, Washington is trying to crush the liberation movement of the Arab peoples -- in part, by using Israel. A new Israeli aggressive action is now clearly being prepared; they're openly threatening Syria. Once again, just as before the incursion into Lebanon, the Israeli militarists are being underwritten by Washington. You'll remember that at that time, U.S. troops, under the guise of a multinational force, had established themselves in the Sinai Peninsula to neutralize Egypt, just in case. Now, under the flag of that same multinational force, they are stationed in Lebanon, where they already want to increase their strength to 10,000 -- that's the Americans alone -- and the total numerical strength of the multinational force to almost 50,000. The Israeli aggressor is thereby secure not only from the Egyptians, but also from the Lebanese. The Israeli foreign minister, Shamir, is now in the United States; evidently, what's being discussed and coordinated there is precisely plans of this sort. Therefore, the Arab peoples must be vigilant. It's no accident -- I'm returning now to the New Delhi conference of the Nonaligned Movement -- that the conference in New Delhi devoted so much attention to solidarity between the Arab peoples. That is significant, as is the manifestation at the conference of solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa and Central America.

## FRG Election, Green Party

[Vedenyapin] Another event of the past week is the results of the early FRG parliamentary elections. Well, the results are already known and have been published. The Social Democrats were defeated in those elections, losing more than 4 percent of the votes. Many people are analyzing the causes of their defeat. Some observers, for instance, feel that the Social Democratic Party [SPD] was not really out to gain power, had not set that goal for itself. There is evidently a grain of truth in that supposition. For 13 years, the SPD was in power together with the Free Democratic Party [FDP]. They left behind as their legacy an army of more than 2 million unemployed. Incidentally, it is thanks to them that now there is the question of siting U.S. missiles in Western Germany. In any case, under the conditions existing in capitalist society, both parties have to make unpopular decisions to an equal extent. So now the SPD seems to have decided to give their competitors, the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Christian-Social Union [CSU], a chance to grapple with the economic difficulties.

[Nekrasov] One reservation I would like to state straight away. These elections have recently been the subject of an extraordinary hullabaloo in the West. Not only have they been called the most important elections this year but more than that, it has even been asserted that the future not only of West Germany up to the end of this century but even of all of Western Europe and the future of NATO as well, depends on the result of these elections. In fact, as you, of course, realize, the significance of this event is far more modest. To speak bluntly, the elections have registered a certain shift of political forces in the FRG itself. Let me cite here a statement by the German CP's Presidium. I quote: The parties of the rightwing bloc -- the CDU/CSU and the FDP -- have succeeded, by means of social and nationalist demagogy, in gaining a majority in the Bundestag. The statement goes on to say that the financial basis for the success of the rightwing forces was provided by the colossal sums obtained from firms and large banks. In this way, as I said, a certain shift has taken place and it has been associated -- as you rightly remarked, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich -- with the state of the West German economy. That shift will also affect, in some measure, the state of affairs in NATO, strengthening the position within it of the shameless wing of supporters of the nuclear arms race.

But, at the same time let us not forget, comrades, that the leadership of the SPD in the FRG which took part in the elections never, anywhere, and I refer to the present leadership, has declared itself to be an open and principled opponent of the plans of the U.S. military regarding new U.S. missiles in spite of all its reservations.

On the other hand, in the Bundestag, as we see, a new group of principled opponents of the nuclear arms race and of U.S. missiles on West German soil has appeared. I mean the 27 deputies elected from the so-called Green Party.

[Vedenyapin] But probably not without reason. Vadim Nikolayevich, it is considered that the Greens owe their success in the Bundestag precisely to their consistent position in the matter of the missiles.

Incidentally, Vadim Nikolayevich, I think our listeners perhaps may not have a full and clear idea yet of what the Green Party is, who it represents and what stance it adopts on the main political questions. Could you perhaps go into this in a little more detail?

[Nekrasov] Well, the first thing to say is that the Greens are not yet a party in the strict sense of the word. Rather, they are to some degree an amorphous political organization. A party which is in the process of emerging, you could call them. Either it will, in time, grow stronger and turn into a real political party -- in which case one may surmise but only surmise, no more -- that it will occupy a position to the left of the present SPD of Germany. But there is also the alternative possibility that it may at some stage crumble away. The present position is that the Greens really have only two points precisely laid down in their program. They are the struggle to protect the environment, to keep nature and the air pure, the struggle against the pollution of rivers and lakes and so on, and you can say an uncompromising struggle for nuclear disarmament, including opposition to new U.S. missiles. Concerning the remaining socio-economic and other problems everything here with the Greens is presently very vague: good intentions, perhaps, nothing more. Concerning nuclear weapons -- or more precisely, the struggle against them -- they have a firm stand and they have already promised to enter the fight, as the saying goes, immediately following the beginning of the work of the new Bundestag. There is a total of about 500 deputies in the Bundestag. Against this background, a group of 27 fighters for nuclear disarmament is, of course, not a very big one; but it can become a rallying point for forces opposing the arms race.

I personally see in the results of the West German elections a swing of the pendulum, normal for the bourgeois parliamentary system: This time from left to right. It is not a significant swing. By comparison with the last election, the Christian Democrats received approximately 3 percent more votes and the Social Democrats lost something over 4 percent. Whatever the case, the Christian Democrats did not achieve their aim; they were hoping, you see, to get a mandate to rule on their own. Well, they didn't succeed. They once again will have to take on partners in the government: the liberals from the Free Democratic Party.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, isn't what you are saying contradicted by the widespread opinion in the West that the results of the West German elections mean an almost decisive victory for those forces in NATO that are in favour of siting new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe? In any case, official circles in Washington and NATO headquarters are striving to create just such an impression in what they say.

[Vedenyapin] You are thinking, Dmitriy Antonovich, of what I think is the hasty supposition that the results of these elections show a sharp right swing of the West German public.

[Nekrasov] You know this is not even a supposition; it is what I would call deliberate psychological propaganda.

It is pressure on the supporters of peace, both in West Germany and in other countries, intended to show them that their actions are fruitless and are not achieving any results. However, directly opposite points of view are also being expressed. For example, Flora Lewis, NEW YORK TIMES correspondent for Western Europe, writes on this: It would be a mistake to suppose that the victory of Kohl's party will clear the path for U.S. medium-range missiles or will save President Reagan the need to make a difficult decision on compromise with Moscow. Fenton, correspondent of the U.S. CBS television company, expresses himself even more clearly. He says: The issue of deployment of the U.S. missiles is being resolved at present not only at the negotiating table -- and at the elections as well, of course -- but also on the streets of European cities. The mass antiwar movement that the correspondent had in mind when talking about streets shows no signs of being on the wane.

[Vedenyapin] The main question, of course, is just how effective these actions will be -- effective in their ability to exert political influence on the policies of the governments of this or that country and forcing them to reject the U.S. plans for siting the missiles.

Missile Deployment in FRG, UK

[Nekrasov] Responding to your question, I should like to return once again to the situation in the FRG. Take note that during the election campaign, the SPD leadership did not once declare firmly and decisively that it is against deployment of the missiles. It only expressed the hope that positive progress at the Geneva talks would make such deployment unnecessary. It made much of the idea of some obviously unrealistic temporary solution and in any case deferred the adoption of its own decision on the issue until the autumn conference of the party. Incidentally, it was this halfheartedness, this evasiveness that, in the opinion of many Western observers, was one of the main reasons why the SPD lost a lot of votes of those who felt that such a policy of prevarication was unreliable, even dangerous. As public opinion polls show, about 60 per cent of the FRG's population, after all, opposes the U.S. missiles now.

As an analogy, I should like to recall the fairly tense situation which formed in West Germany more than a decade ago when the Bundestag was faced with the issue of ratifying the Moscow treaty. This treaty, as you will remember, normalized Soviet-FRG relations and became one of the important factors of the policy of detente. The situation in the Bundestag at the time was unclear but the SPD leadership, in the person of Willy Brandt, then came out firmly and unambiguously in favor of the treaty. This stand was supported by mass public actions, first and foremost by workers, in defense of the treaty and it was ratified. Why am I saying this? Experience shows that when mass public movements have firm support from definite groups at parliamentary level these mass actions, as it were, become even more effective. There takes place a process of mutually-reinforcing interaction between parliamentary and public circles. Now the FRG peace champions have gained a group of antiwar figures in parliament in the Green Party which, although it does not have all that many members, is very militant. This creates a new situation and I would call this moment one of the most noteworthy results of the elections.

[Volskiy] Here one should perhaps add that the struggle against siting new U.S. missiles in Western Europe is not, of course, limited to just the FRG alone. This struggle is going on also in Britain, the Netherlands and other countries and it is becoming more and more international in scope. The antiwar movement in the United States is developing.

[Nekrasov] Speaking of Britain, the situation there today is becoming very tense. Only a few days ago the country's high court handed down a decision banning the picketing of military bases throughout the territory of Great Britain. The sentence for violating this ban is up to 2 years in prison.

These measures are obviously directed against the year-round watch by British women at the Greenham Common Base where it is intended to site new U.S. missiles, a watch which has become famous throughout the world, and watches at other similar military sites. In response, the courageous women have stated that they will not be stopped by any bans or intimidation and that these will not hinder them in their struggle to defend the future of their children and the country itself. The sympathies of the broad strata of the country's population today are far from being on the side of the authorities. Thus a knot of internal tension connected with the antinuclear movement is arising in Britain. We shall have to see, of course, what turns events will take and whether this will turn into some new stage of the development of the antiwar, antimilitarist struggle.

As far as the United States is concerned, attention has been drawn there, of course, by the vote held a few days ago in the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee. The committee members approved a resolution by 27 votes to 9 calling on the United States and the Soviet Union to come to agreement on a mutual, verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. This, as you will remember, is one of the elements of the proposals made by the Soviet Union recently. The committee is just a committee, of course, but taking into account the fact that the House of Representatives, first and foremost, and the Senate, to some extent, are today much more skeptical and critical of the administration's military programs, one should suppose that this step of which I have spoken, howe er it ends, will be followed by others as well which are intended somehow to limit the freedom of action of the White House and the Pentagon in issues of the arms race. Thus it is rightly being said that the struggle for peace, which at the moment is developing on all continents, is a complex and difficult affair but one with prospects. It is continuing, it is gathering fresh pace in various forms and at various levels.

[Vedenyapin] Our program's time has come to an end. I should like to thank those who have taken part in the broadcast and our radio listeners for their attention, and to say goodbye.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD112250 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Mar 83

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, all-union radio foreign political commentary, with Igor Petrovich Belyayev, international affairs journalist; Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov, candidate of history; and Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer]

Analysis of SPD Election Defeat

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] Comrades (Skorokhodov) from Mozhaysk, (Stepan Ivanovich Andreyev) from Klin and Muscovite (Vyacheslav Vedernikov) would like to hear what the reasons are for the evident failure of the West German Social Democrats in the 6 March Bundestag elections. We asked candidate of history Semenov to reply to this question. In the last program we talked, Konstantin Ivanovich, about how the elections were being forecast in the FRG itself. Now the West German forecasts have been verified in practice.

[Semenov] Indeed, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, they have been verified or, to be more accurate, upset. Such a feeble result -- only 38.2 percent or 4.7 percent less than in the 1980 elections and over 10 percent less than the Christian Democrats [CDU] now have -- was not foreseen by a single one of the professional forecasters. We said last time that the political forecasts in bourgeois public opinion institutes are simply unreliable. So they are.

Why did the Social Democratic Party [SPD] in the FRG get into the present situation? On the first level there are two reasons. The country is going through an acute economic crisis. There are over 2.5 million unemployed and over 1 million partially employed but the election program of the SPD contained virtually nothing to give the masses any hope of emerging from the crisis, this played a part. In the decisive, foreign policy question -- the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on FRG territory -- the SPD was not bold enough to come out against it.

A week before the elections there was a letter published in the magazine DER SPIEGEL from a reader (Franz Roder). Unfortunately, the SPD did not engage in the necessary explanatory work here. It could not make up its mind to conduct a consistent antimissile pre-election struggle. Anyone who saw a danger to life in the stationing and would have liked to prevent it were helpless at the voting booths on 6 March. People like (Franz Roder) switched votes from the SPD to the Greens. Let us recall that over 2.5 million or 5.6 percent of the electors voted for the Greens. So, on the two biggest, the two most burning questions the SPD appeared at the elections evasively, ill-defined, diffidently. This of course weakened their political potential.

[Kachanov] Can it be thought that people in the FRG connect the present state of affairs also with the results of the 13-year SPD rule and that that fact also had a bearing on the election results?

[Semenov] How can it be otherwise? After all, both the economic crisis has been going on for several years now and the missile question was created with the participation of the former coalition government. However, although it was all the more important to draw the correct political conclusions from that, they did not follow.

There are, of course, also less obvious reasons. Taking them into account one can more easily understand the flabbiness of the SPD election struggle which is causing bewilderment among many Western observers. At the end of 1981 and the beginning of last year the West German SPD was involved in a discussion at the center of which were questions of important principle about the nature of the SPD as a party, about the basic directions of its policy, and toward which social strata it should orient itself. The discussion hid a profound ideopolitical crisis of the SPD. There is no unity in the party on question of where its future lies: in the direction of moving further away from primarily protecting the interests of the working people or in a certain return to the image of the party of the exploited strata. There is no unity in the party on the question of whether to keep the slogan of fighting against capitalist society or whether to favor unconditionally, as is demanded by right-wing Social Democrats, the industrial society founded on the division of labor. The political and ideological split goes right through the whole SPD of the FRG. It remains within the framework of social democracy, but this political split is to a large extent paralyzing the party.

[Kachanov] Also of great importance to the political situation in FRG is the following question: How did big business conduct itself at these elections? What were its hopes and expectations?

[Semenov] This is not a secret. In the preelection days the West German press was spattered with cartoons like this: A capitalist is seated with a cigar in his mouth. Written on the Cigar is capital investment. He is holding a lighter in his hand with the inscription 6 March, meaning that West German capital is restraining its activity in expectation of the election results.

The reaction of business circles to the defeat of the SPD shows that a rift has now appeared in the cooperation achieved in recent years between monopoly capital and social democracy. The dominating class this time is staking on the CDU. The final factor: informed West German publicists even before the elections were hinting that the SPD leadership was not seriously striving for power.

Any government in Bonn has to make extremely unpopular decisions. In these conditions the leaders of the West German SPD quite possibly prefer the role of opposition. The intention of such tactics is fairly simple: Let the conservative bloc break its horns on the very complex economic and political problems and at the next elections the SPD will have something to take to the voters. The only question is what price will be paid for all this by the working population of the Federal Republic?

[Kachanov] Thank you, Konstantin Ivanovich.

U.S. Election Campaign Progress

Our listener in Barnaul (Aleksandr Artishchev) asks us to talk about the progress of the U.S. election campaign. I turn this question over to TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin. If you please, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich:

[Shishkin] In replying to this question one should bear in mind that the U.S. presidential elections will not be held soon. They will be held on 6 November 1984 so there are still 20 months to go. Nonetheless, the election campaign in the United States has already started. All U.S. newspapers and magazines are writing that the silly season has arrived. The silly season, as Americans see it, is the election season, silly because it is accompanied by various, almost circuslike and farcical gimmicks. Thus, for example, the start of this election campaign was marked by the fact that such a serious and respected person as Senator Cranston donned sports shirt and shorts and this 68-year old person then took part in a sprint. Another respected person, former Vice President Mondale, surrounded himself with correspondents, set out on a fishing trip and proudly showed off the little perch he succeeded in catching to the TV cameras.

All of this was done both in order to attract the attention of the voters and to mobilize funds for conducting the election campaign. You need quite a bit of money for this. For example, at the so-called midterm elections in 1982 the election campaign cost $900 million. Let us say that 10 Republican senators on average spent $1.7 million each on their election. The same applies to Democratic senators too. As for Reagan himself, he has not yet decided whether to take part or not in the election campaign to choose a president in 1984. There is every reason to suppose that in the final event he will decide to run again.

[Kachanov] Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE ENDS 12 MARCH

Gandhi Concluding Speech

LD121428 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Excerpts] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Vladimir Baydashin, Vladimir Kashirov and Yuriy Romantsov report:

The 7th summit conference of non-aligned states ended its work in the capital of India today. It was attended by delegations of 99 countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement, and also representatives of a number of other countries and international organizations which were invited as observers and guests. 4 new states: the Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands, Barbados, the Republic of Colombia and Vanuatu became in New Delhi full-fledged members of the Non-Alignment Movement.

The official emblem of the conference -- five lotus petals, with the figure of seven inside, and a dove soaring over it which decorated New Delhi during the past week, expressively reflected the basic aims of the Non-Alignment Movement: the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension, liberation of the oppressed peoples, against imperialism. These aims were clearly indicated in the concluding documents of the New Delhi forum -- the political and economic declaration.

In her concluding speech the chairman of the Non-Alignment Movement Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has said: At this conference we considered in depth the many problems with which the world and various regions are beset. We have reached certain accords. Some people might have wished the movement to quarrel and divide. We have disappointed them. We may not agree on everything -- who does? -- but we are of one mind that we must keep together and work together -- for peace, for development and for equality among nations and peoples.

Yasir 'Arafat and Sam Nujoma honoured us with their presence, said Indira Gandhi. Yet they are barred from their own homes. Nelson Mandela is imprisoned because he wants freedom and human rights in his own homeland. Millions of people in the world, as for instance, Palestinians, Namibians, Africans of the Republic of South Africa are deprived of any rights. Does not this monstrous deprivation make mockery of fine words?

We call upon the nuclear weapon powers not to push the world towards disaster, and reiterate our call for a new international economic order. We appeal to our dear friends Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war.

Our deliberations have focussed the attention of all nations on our problems which are so integral to their own. The cause of peace has gained. Human dignity and equality have gained.

The Non-aligned Movement is not a mere or casual collection of individual states. It is the expression of the aspirations of the long-deprived and the newly free. It is a vital historical process. It is a comingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams. It is an assertion of humankind's will to survive despite oppression, the growing arms race and ideological divisions. We challenge the doctrine and practice of racism. We now strive to enforce the right to economic equality.

A heavy burden was placed on men, as the chairman of the Non-Alignment Movement, Indira Gandhi stressed in conclusion. The two dominating issues of our day are disarmament and development. And we must and shall persist with all urgency.

Political, Economic Declarations

LD112106 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 TASS -- TASS special correspondents Yuriy Romantsov, Vladimir Kashirov, and Vladimir Baydashin report:

The delegates to the seventh conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations, coming to a close in the Indian capital, have worked out its final documents -- a political and an economic declarations. These are to be approved at the final plenary meeting.

These declarations mirror the aspirations of the members of the Nonaligned Movement for a lasting and just peace, their serious concern over the recent sharp aggravation of the political situation in the world, the continued arms race, the sabotage by the forces of imperialism of the steps to strengthen peace and improve the international climate, and over their schemes against the young states and the national liberation movements.

The Movement of Nonalignment, which now comprises 101 members -- both independent countries and national-liberation movements -- has become a weighty factor of international life. The New Delhi conference provided fresh proof that in its activities the movement is guided by the principles shared by an overwhelming majority of mankind -- the principles of peace, socio-economic progress, equality, non-interference and mutually beneficial cooperation. Running through the statements of numerous speakers was the thought that genuine independence and radical changes in tackling economic problems are possible only in conditions of peace and renunciation of the policy of confrontation.

The strengthening of peace, prevention of a nuclear war, the halting of the arms race and the actual safeguarding of the right of the peoples to freedom, independence and social progress -- these, in the opinion of the delegates of the New Delhi forum, are the principal tasks for the Nonaligned Movement today.

During the debates, delegates resolutely condemned the United States which bears the chief responsibility for the international tensions, the practices of political brigandage and preserving the last vestiges of colonialism. The theories of "equidistance" and "equal responsibility", which the imperialist circles tried to foist on the Nonaligned Movement to put the blame for the many years of the colonial plunder of the young states -- the source of the latters present economic problems -- at the threshold of the socialist countries, were rejected as totally groundless.

The conference final documents sum up the results of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement over the period since the previous, Havana forum, and lay down its tasks for the future. It is necessary to bear in mind, the political declaration stresses, that our movement arose as an inevitable consequence of the need recognised by the newly-free countries in all parts of the world for protecting and strengthening their independence against external forces. The substance of the policy of nonalignment always lay in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, against apartheid and racism, including Zionism; against all forms of aggression.

The declaration expresses serious concern over the current trends in international relations, over the emergence of power entities posing a threat to universal peace and security.

The paramount issue before mankind in the nuclear age, the political declaration says, is the question of self-preservation. Nuclear weapons are something more than just means for waging a war. These are means of mass destruction. In any nuclear conflict, the civil population of the entire globe will become a hostage. That is why the doctrines of deterrence, relying on the use of nuclear weapons, essentially constitute nuclear terrorism.

International peace and security, the declaration further says, can only be safeguarded on the basis of a universal and complete disarmament and, in the first place, of nuclear disarmament. It is necessary to ban forthwith the use and the threat of using nuclear weapons, and to freeze the production, development, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear arms. The nonaligned states reject all the theories and concepts of a "limited nuclear war", and call on all powers possessing nuclear weapons to embark on talks on arms limitations and disarmament, and on an early elaboration of a comprehensive treaty banning nuclear weapons tests. An international treaty must be concluded, that would prohibit the use or the threat of using nuclear weapons under any circumstances whatsoever.

The conference expressed its concern and alarm over the sharp aggravation of the situation in the Middle East by the continued aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel in that part of the world. The most resolute condemnation was reserved for Israel for its continuing occupation of Arab territories. It is stressed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East problem. Peace and security in the Middle East can be reached only on condition of a total and unqualified withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and of safeguarding the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. It is stressed once again that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The heads of state and government of the nonaligned nations expressed their alarm over Israel's invasion of Lebanon, and called for an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressor troops from Lebanon. With a sense of alarm, the authors of the declaration noted the support given to Israel, shipments of advanced weaponry, the economic, financial and political aid enabling it to pursue its policy of "colonising" the occupied Arab territory.

The conference condemned the growing cooperation between the racist Pretoria regime and Tel Aviv, in the first place in the military and nuclear fields, and concluded that such cooperation is aimed not only against the Arab and African peoples, but also against the nonaligned countries as a whole.

The conference participants noted with disquiet the continuing escalation of military presence in the zone of the Indian Ocean, including the expansion of the U.S. military base on the island of Diego Garcia, the course of building new bases and developing new military command structures. Such activities, the declaration says, poses a threat to the states of that region. The conference participants reaffirmed the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago, including the island Diego Garcia.

The Delhi forum expressed its support for the peoples of Latin America in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, against imperialism, colonialism and foreign domination. The conference condemned the U.S. threats and acts of aggression against Nicaragua, including the violations of its air space and territorial waters, sabotage and terrorist actions, and the use of foreign territory for launching assaults on that country.

A serious concern is expressed over the situation in the south of Africa where apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny continue their reign. The racist Pretoria regime is condemned for humiliating the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa and acts of aggression, including the use of mercenaries, as well as the economic pressure and subversion against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The document also condemns the cooperation of a number of Western countries and Israel with the regime of South Africa.

The heads of state and government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia, illegally occupied by the racist regime, to self-determination and national independence, and expressed solidarity with its heroic struggle under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The economic declaration stresses that the system of economic inter-relationships existing in the world at present prevents elimination in the developing states of misery, hunger, diseases, illiteracy and other social ills spawned by decades of foreign domination and exploitation. The declaration reaffirms the need for an early establishment in the world of the new international economic order, and contains a number of proposals to facilitate the achievement of that end.

New Delhi Message

LD121126 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- The central problems of our time are peace and peaceful coexistence, disarmament and development, it is stressed in the "New Delhi message" adopted by the participants in the 7th Conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries. Peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world.

The heads of state and government of non-aligned countries declared in this document for ending the arms race which "is consuming, at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet, destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits. These should be used to revitalise and restructure the world economy. The resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries."

The non-aligned countries want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well.

The message calls on the nuclear weapon powers to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, to agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is also essential, the message continues, that they observe existing arms limitation agreements seeking to negotiate broader and more effective programmes leading to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under international supervision.

The message notes that the word economic cricis, which originated in some of the major industrialized countries, has led to economic stagnation and rising unemployment to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the price of industrial products which they have to import. All this had brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

The present crisis, the message says further, has demonstrated the need of a cardinal restructuring of the international economic order based on justice and equality.

The message stresses the need of immediate measures to start the activation and stimulation of the growth process in the developing countries. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process.

At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented.

The message stresses the pressing need to of stepped up efforts by all countries in the world to restore to the brave Palestinian people who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign state of their own, the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem; the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the parties concerned as well as other international problems in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality.

The message confirms solidarity with the African peoples and in particular with the people of South Africa who are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid.

"We on our part", the document says, "are committed to pressing these and other critical issues at the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. We urge the heads of state or government of all countries of the world to join us there."

Declaring for the attainment of agreement in various spheres of disarmament and for the adoption of measures to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis, the authors of the "New Delhi message" state in conclusion: "The earth belongs to us all -- let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man."

Commission on Middle East

LD121019 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- The 7th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries decided to set up a commission of the Non-Aligned Movement at the highest level to study the Palestinian problem and the situation in the Middle East. The commission, presided by India, includes Algeria, Bangladesh, Zambia, Cuba, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Senegal and Yugoslavia. The main task of the commission is the attainment of an all-embracing, just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Appeal for End to Iran-Iraq War

LD120818 Moscow TASS in English 0808 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 12 TASS -- The 7th conference of non-aligned countries has approved the call by the chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India to Iran and Iraq to put an "immediate end" to the war. Follows the text of the appeal:

We express our deep regret at the Iranian-Iraq conflict which is continuing for 30 months and has brought to the peoples of these two countries big losses of life and material damage.

Iran and Iraq are members of the Non-Aligned Movement, one of the principles of which is the settlement of all differences existing between countries by peaceful means.

We are convinced that the ending of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict will be a contribution to the strengthening of the movement's unity and solidarity. For this reason we call on Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war.

It is the general desire that the hostilities be ceased immediately and the sides reach an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means.

Foreign Ministers To Meet in '85

LD111943 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 11 TASS -- The non-aligned countries foreign ministers will hold their next conference in Angola in 1985. According to the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, the decision was taken today by the political committee of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi.

PRESS ASSESSES RESULTS OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PRAVDA Correspondents

LD131002 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- "The chief result of the Delhi forum is a concerted stand of representatives of almost a hundred states on major matters of the movement's strategy and tactic, and a programme of action for the coming years, reflected in the final declaration and the special New Delhi message". This is how PRAVDA's Delhi correspondents Vitaliy Korovikov and Vsevolod Ovchinnikov appraise the results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference, which has successfully ended its work.

The conference, the PRAVDA correspondents write, has firmly come out in support of the national liberation movement and in favour of final elimination of colonialism and racism. The situation in the Middle East is regarded in the documents of the Delhi forum as a problem which requires an urgent solution. The Palestinian people's legitimate inalienable right to the establishment of a national sovereign state is proclaimed again. The Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the occupation of Arab lands are sharply condemned.

The participants in the Delhi conference wrathfully condemned the racists' arbitrariness in Africa's south and the Western powers' connivance at them. The conference demanded an earliest implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 on the granting of independence to Nambia. It has been specially emphasized that the participants in the Non-Aligned Movement categorically reject the U.S. Administration's attempts at linking the proclamation of Namibia's independence with a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

A considerable place in the work of the forum, the PRAVDA correspondents go on, was occupied by the problem of the Indian Ocean. An important point of the declaration demands the return of the unlawfully-seized Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island, to the state of Mauritius. The conference called for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on reducing military presence in the Indian Ocean, and for taking effective measures to make it a zone of peace.

The detailed, all-round and fruitful discussion of urgent economic problems was a significant feature of the Delhi forum and a major component of its successes, the correspondents stress. The conference reaffirmed that the striving for the eradication of inequality and injustice in the existing international economic system and for the establishment of a new international economic order are an integral part of the peoples' struggle for their political and social emancipation.

The Delhi forum condemned the attempts of the West, and, first of all, those of the USA at sabotaging the UN resolution concerning global negotiations on key problems of a new international order.

The policy of trade sanctions, blockade or other forms of compulsion and blackmail on the part of industrial powers as a means of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states are unequivocally condemned in the final declaration, the PRAVDA correspondents write in conclusion. The delegates reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's resolve to uphold the right of each people to manage its natural resources.

Vladimir Mikhailov, PRAVDA's news analyst, analyzing the results of the Delhi conference, emphasizes that "it reflected the deep interconnection between the struggle for full and all-round decolonization and the struggle for stronger peace and the prevention of nuclear war."

"An important peculiarity of the conference is its anti-militarist standing. The participants in the forum in Delhi demanded a freeze on the production of nuclear weapons and a ban on their stockpiling and deployment. Sharply resisted at the conference were the growing scope of the imperialist forces' military expansion in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania, the declaration of vast areas of the globe as a zone of their imperialist interests, and particularly the U.S. endeavours to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of the concentration of U.S. Armed Forces."

"The Non-Aligned Movement," the PRAVDA news analyst underlines, "has displayed devotion to its basic principles of struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and war."

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD131313 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA carries an editorial entitled "The Call of New Delhi" in which it analyses the results of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference.

"Undoubtedly the most characteristic feature of this forum was the fact that its participants resolutely came out against the nuclear threat, against the ruinous and dangerous arms race, for the concrete measures in the sphere of disarmament," the editorial stresses.

"The recklessness and fanaticism of the militaristic circles which regard all the continents, seas and oceans as the 'sphere of their interests' and try to support these claims by sabre-rattling and unrestrained arms race, are opposed by the growing will for the consolidation of the fundamentals of universal peace and security not only of separate countries but also of the overwhelming majority of states on the earth," IZVESTIYA points out.

Not so long ago the pillars of the world of exploitation got together in a narrow circle and decided the destinies of the whole continents. Not so long ago hundreds of millions of people lived under the oppression of colonizers.

It would be worthwhile recalling that John Foster Dulles, predecessor of the incumbent overseas politicians possessed by global imperial ambitions, who was himself a staunch advocate of the idea of setting up military blocs, more than once fiercely attacked in the fifties the Asian, African and Latin American countries which showed no inclination to be drawn into militaristic blocs and groupings knocked together by Washington, the editorial writes further.

However, today the successors of Churchill, Truman, Dulles have to pay lip service to the Nonaligned Movement, IZVESTIYA points out. And still, great effort will be required to make overseas bosses take into consideration the decisions adopted by participants in non-aligned forums.

It was pointed out from the rostrum of the New Delhi conference that there will be no humbleness and humility on the part of the non-aligned countries.

Struggle is the only way for them, the struggle for satisfying just and lawful demands of peoples which have embarked on an independent road and which do not wish to be pawns on the chess-board of imperialism, the article underlines.

"By joint, concerted actions the peace-loving forces can stop the sliding down towards a nuclear catastrophe, can protect the primary right of man -- the right to life," the newspaper writed in conclusion. "The Non-Aligned Movement is assigned a major role in upholding this noble cause."

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA

LD131930 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The conference in Delhi has directly pointed to imperialism, first of all, U.S. one, as the source of suffering of millions of people, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes today. The matter is, the newspaper notes, that most ruthless exploitation of the former colonies is not at all discontinued upon the break-up of the colonial system and the proclamation of political independence.

Even oil, the newspaper writes, does not save the developing countries from the fetters of imperialist exploitation. Thus, Mexico, which (?actually) produces more than 120 million tons of oil, is one of the biggest debtors to U.S. capital -- its external indebtedness is 85,000 million dollars. For the purposes of industrialization the country not only had to spend almost all the revenue from the marketing of oil but also to borrow money from foreign banks. And debts began to grow. This bondage is aggravated by continuous growth of interest on the bank credits. In 1971 the developing countries paid about 11,000 million dollars for old indebtedness whereas ten years later they already remitted more than 111,000 million dollars to the accounts of Western and Japanese banks.

Apart from the non-equivalent exchange of goods, the imperialist powers wage a real customs war against the developing countries, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA goes on. According to U.N. data, about 130 types of goods exported by them fall under the action of import duties, restrictive quotas and every kind of licence bans. The result of all this is that tariffs on goods from the developing countries are on an average twice as high as those on goods imported from the industrial capitalist states. In this way imperialist monopolies seek to prevent the industrialization of newly-independent countries in order to continue to impose their manufactures on them at heightened prices.

Therefore the conference in Delhi, the newspaper writes, in its economic declaration firmly comes out in favour of a radical restructuring of international economic relations, against exploitation, and suggests a number of concrete measures to alleviate the present hard position of the developing states.

TASS REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN 'ARAFAT, GANDHI

LD111741 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi March 11 TASS -- According to an UNI agency report, India's Prime Minister Indira Gandi met on Thursday with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The sides discussed questions pertaining to Israel's unprovoked aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Yasir 'Arafat briefed the Indian prime minister on facts of genocide in Lebanon. Indira Gandhi stressed that India fully supports the struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights.

U.S.-USSR RELATIONS CONFERENCE HELD IN WASHINGTON

LD111819 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

To broaden a dialogue between the USA and the USSR and to develop contacts between the two peoples is a vitally necessary task, particularly now that a huge amount of weapons has been stockpiled in the world. Only the joint efforts of the two states can stop the world's slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. This has been stated by Claiborne Pell (Democrat, Rhode Island). He spoke on Thursday in the building of the U.S. Congress at a one-day conference "U.S.-Soviet Relations: A People-to-People Dialogue", which was held on the initiative of a number of U.S. legislators and the New York public organisation "the fund for new priorities in America".

Congressman James Leach (Republican, Iowa) has stressed that, although between the USA and the USSR there are great differences over many problems, this should not serve as an obstacle to a dialogue and that better mutual understanding of each other should be the first step in this direction.

Congressman William Green (Republican, New York) pointed out that in relations between the USA and the USSR there exist a whole number of areas where it is possible to remove obstacles to a mutual dialogue. Arms control is one of such areas, and trade-and-economic relations is another one. The legislator emphasized that only a constructive businesslike discussion of mutual differences can lead to easing tension in bilateral relations and to strengthening stability on earth.

William Fulbright, a prominent political figure, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, condemned Washington's foreign-policy course. He pointed out that it would be a correct course to revive the beneficent period of detente, to ratify the SALT-2 treaty, to cancel all kinds of discriminatory amendments, and to extend the non-discriminatory tariff treatment to the Soviet Union in trade with the USA. He said that, meanwhile, the U.S. Government is now unable to understand other peoples. With criminal ease it shoves aside the concluded treaties and it is seized with prejudices with regard to the other side.

The lack of foreign-policy experience, of consistency and continuity in foreign policy, and of even simply a responsible conduct is characteristic of the incumbent President. This is greatly detrimental to bilateral relations.

Erwin Salk, leader of the "Salk, Ward and Salk" Corporation, stressed that the Soviet Union wants to be treated like an equal partner and wants its legitimate interests respected whereas the U.S. Administration's policy is to try to force the USSR to its knees.

John Pastore, a U.S. medical specialist, a participant in the international movement "physicians of the world for the prevention of a nuclear war", pointed out the need to broaden contacts between the scientists of the two countries. He said that medical specialists can make a big contribution to the struggle for the prevention of a nuclear war, since they as no one else know well the medical consequences of the unleashing of a nuclear conflict. In this connection he pointed out that the statements being made in the USA that the truth of the consequences in allegedly concealed from Soviet people are absolutely wrong. He said he himself participated along with Soviet colleagues in a television program in Moscow on the consequences of a nuclear war. The program was watched by tens of millions of people in the USSR.

Arthur Larsen, professor of international law, former high official of the Dwight Eisenhower administration, summing up the results of the conference, said in an interview with the TASS correspondent that one can say that the conference was very productive and constructive. This undertaking will be continued. The question of holding special hearings in the U.S. Congress on the problem of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, a problem which has now become particularly acute, is now being discussed with the leadership of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN ORLANDO SPEECH

Gerasimov Denunciation

LD140040 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Mar 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Let us leave the West German elections and let us take their outcome as a political reality in Europe. And let us take a look at the possible consequences, first with regard to the deployment of American nuclear missiles on FRG territory.

Immediately after 6 March the argument flared up again: Is it not time for the United States to issue some kind of new initiative for the Geneva talks? That is the opinion of the United States' NATO allies, and it is reported that it also is the opinion of the U.S. State Department. Yet the U.S. Defense Department regards the outcome of the West German elections as favoring retention of the zero option. Moreover, there is simply no one in Washington to deal with the matter of seeking any new initiative. The fact is that in terms of staff this job belongs to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Its last director was dismissed by the President for displaying zeal, and the new one has been refused endorsement by the Senate because it considers the President's candidate unsuitable for the job both in knowledge and in his views. The Defense Department (?does not want any) agreement at all, and the secretary of state is not yet fully au fait. So who is to do the work, and what for?

Moreover, can one have anything to do with a demon or a devil? Because that is precisely how we look in the President's eyes. In a speech on 8 March Ronald Reagan said: The Soviet system is the root of evil in the modern world. Reagan spoke almost as though he were God's vicar on earth, for he warned his listeners that if they condemn the arms race that means they themselves are opting out of the struggle between good and evil. His listeners, incidentally, were religious figures. This is not the first time the President has used similar moral categorizations: on the one side good, which naturally means him and America, which is the embodiment of this good, and on the other side evil. And here the President says exactly what he is talking about, pointing the finger as he says: Behold the empire of evil. In other words: Look out, holy ministers and others lest you should become the Devil's accomplices.

An easy scheme of things for those too lazy to think. But this scheme ought to be used to analyze specific situations -- let's say El Salvador, for instance. Then it all becomes quite simple. But it is very dangerous when such schemes become the guide for political action. Because life is more complicated. And if one is to talk about evil in our world then the most important source of this is American imperialism. It seeks the way out of changes in the modern world which are unfavorable to it, but it seeks this by way of the arms race and foreign policy adventures.

TASS Criticism

LD112049 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

"Better Dead Than Red", "Let the World Go Dead Rather Than Communist" -- these man-hating slogans, popular in the USA during the cold-war fifties among then U.S. lunatic fringe, are returning to U.S. parlance. J. McCarthy and the "father of the hydrogen bomb" Edward Teller who saw an atomic war as very nearly the only means of combatting the "Red threat." The present higher level of anti-communism in Washington is, naturally, matched by a higher rank of the officials who re-adopt the cold war slogans which are incompatible with the elementary principles of humanism and relegated to the dust-bin of history.

Speaking in Orlando at the 41st annual convention of the National Association of Evangelicals, Ronald Reagan quoted with obvious satisfaction the words allegedly uttered by an American at a meeting in California: I love my little daughters more than anything else in the world, but I would prefer to see them dead rather than grow up under communism. The President asserted that some of the audience even applauded that man-hater of a father, and it is not difficult to assume that Reagan himself applauded the loudest.

One can, however, state with every certainty this: Those American children, who, as the President himself admitted, write him letters telling him that they often wake up at night and, thinking about the possibility of a nuclear war, cry of fear, will be prey to even greater fear.

The White House boss is quite prepared to sacrifice them in the name of his rabid anti-communism and militarism.

In announcing a crusade against communism, the U.S. President openly -- as an official state policy, intends to impose upon the rest of the world the present U.S. tenets as the only possible and obligatory ones. This crusade is not only against communism, it is above all against the whole of mankind, for in the fatal denouement to which Mr. Reagan is nudging the world, there will be neither winners nor the defeated.

Do the Americans and their West European allies wish to die so that Reagan's policy could triumph with its basic principle reading like this: "Treading over the corpses, toward a pax Americana" No, they do not; It is to survive together rather than to die together -- this is the will of the millions of Americans and West Europeans who are opposed to Reagan's war plans and demanding that their governments safeguard for them and their children the principal human right: the right to life.

## MCCARTHYISM SEEN IN DECREE ON INFORMATION LEAKS

LD122228 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

U.S. President Reagan has signed an executive decree on the 'leakage of information' to the press. This directive, according to the WASHINGTON POST, affects hundreds of thousands of government employees in the United States.

Under the pretext of preventing the leakage of information, putting the Washington administration's policies in an unfavourable light, Reagan has now made it legal to use 'lie dectectors' in all the departments and federal agencies. Before that only the CIA, the intelligence services and the Department of Justice were using them on a regular basis.

Government employees have also been obliged to "cooperate" with representatives of the federal authorities in investigating "unsanctioned leakages of information." Those who refuse to report on fellow workers or take the "lie detector" test risk being dismissed.

Naturally, the course of the Reagan administration for runaway militarization, global anti-Sovietism and the adventuristic unleashing of nuclear war in the international arena is going hand in hand with a revival of McCarthyism and the oppression of basic rights and democratic freedoms in the United States.

The cancer cells of McCarthyism are growing into a malignant tumor under the Reagan administration. Files are kept on hundreds of thousands of Americans, computerised databases are used to keep an eye on "troublemakers," millions of private letters are read and phone calls tapped on a mass scale, which is unprecedented. Repressions against the Americans professing progressive views and ideas are stepped up and racial discrimination, genocide, Ku-Klux-Klan activities and lynch courts are on the rise. Old "Witch-hunts" -- a commission investigating "un-American activity" -- is being revived.

Reagan gave the green light to the CIA to operate without any restrictions in U.S. territory, and now it can "legally" carry out its "covert operations" against "unreliable elements" within the country.

A "black list" of the staff of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which has just come to public knowledge, is another relapse of McCarthyism. It has been compiled as Edward Rowny, leader of the U.S. delegation to the strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva, and includes the names of 18 American negotiators, including high-ranking officials, who should be dismissed without delay because they seem to favour an agreement with the USSR. [sentence as received]

Washington's McCarthyists have recently banned the release of three Canadian anti-war films in the United States, refused an entry visa to Hortensia Bussi de Allende, widow of the Chilean president, and Gabriel Garcia Marques, winner of the Nobel Prize in literature.

Bertram Gross, professor of the University of New York, has characterised the McCarthyist practices in the United States as "facism with a human face."

## WEINBERGER REMARKS ON ARMS BUILDUP NOTED

LD132116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1946 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Report by New York correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that the United States, as he put it, is gradually beginning to catch up with the Soviet Union in the weapons field. He also stressed the extreme importance of continuing to build up the U.S. military might in order to ensure the country's security.

For whom these utterances by the Pentagon chief are intended is not hard to guess. First, they are intended for members of Congress, which is considering the draft federal budget for the 1984 fiscal year right now. As is known, this envisages increasing military spending by a further $35 billion to bring it to $280 billion. The White House is now doing its utmost to exert pressure on congressmen and to find justification for further arms spending and on no account to allow a reduction of even a cent.

In persistently trying to frighten Americans with the USSR's aggressive intentions the U.S. Administration shrinks from nothing, even if this entails artificially increasing the Soviet Union's military spending by one-third just like that. NEWSWEEK magazine recently published a table comparing the numbers of nuclear missiles held by the USSR and the United States. It counted every single Soviet missile.

The table, however, failed to include no fewer than 450 U.S. Minuteman-II missiles, 240 Trident-I missiles and 192 cruise missiles already deployed at a military base in New York State. Comment, as they say, would be superfluous.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS NEW DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BOOKLET

LD120453 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A second edition of the Pentagon booklet, Soviet Military Power, has been published in the United States. It has a foreword by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and contains a mass of girues. Here is how the publication is summed up by Stanislav Kondrashov, a political commentator on the staff of the Soviet national daily IZVESTIYA.

The Pentagon's latest literary effort brings to mind the well-known biblical saying, why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye but considereth not the beam that is in thine own eye, for it is a fact that the authors play up Soviet military might in every possible way, almost in a Madison Avenue style, but fail to notice their own military might. To take just a few examples: The authors of the booklet have more than halved the number of American B-52 strategic bombers by 300 planes. At the same time they have included in the number of Soviet strategic bombers the planes known in the West as Backfires, whose capabilities are far short of what is required of strategic bombers. Or then it is reported that the Soviet Union has three aircraft carriers of the Kiev class. But the United States has 21 carriers and much larger ones. American readers are presented with the bogey of the Soviet Typhoon class submarine, but nothing is said of such a trifle as the American Ohio class subs. Yet each of them carry missiles equivalent to about 1,200 atom bombs of the type dropped on Hiroshima. And in the pipeline is the new weapons system Trident II, which will enable every Ohio class sub to carry the equivalent of more than 8,000 Hiroshima bombs.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed to the United States that both countries give up the idea of developing these new missiles systems and other types of nuclear missiles. But the authors of the Pentagon booklet found no room in it even to mention this proposal; probably because it was rejected by the United States. But like many other proposals it shows that the Soviet Union has all along been calling on the United States to bring the arms race to a stop. The Pentagon booklet skirts around America's gigantic armaments, just as it skirts around the essence of American foreign policy, which is where the chief obstacles to agreement on limiting and reducing arms should be sought. By every possible (?ruse and dodge) the administration is shunning away from the negotiating table or from signing a treaty on the non-use of military force between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

It is not missiles, it is people that kill. The threat of war is created by policies that give the green light to the endless buildup of nuclear missiles. These policies originate in Washington, and President Ronald Reagan misses no opportunities to show his ill feeling towards not just the Soviet Union but the very idea of peaceful coexistence. The White House is continuously fanning a war hysteria and trying to scare the Europeans as well as the Americans with its talk of limited and protracted nuclear wars being possible and permissible.

But why has the Pentagon chosen this particular moment to bring out a new edition of its time worn fabrication? The answer is simple. The Congress has before it the administration's budget proposals for the 1984 fiscal year with military appropriations more than $30 (?billion) greater than this year. The proposals are there, but whether they will receive congressional approval is another matter.

The Pentagon's share of the cake is threatened, not by the Soviet Union, no, by Americans, who have, in the 2 hard years of the Reagan administration, realized that the biggest threat to them is not somewhere across the ocean but at home in the shape of Reaganomics with its record unemployment, slashed social programs and economic recession. More guns means less butter, but that is not [words indistinct] to those who have lost their jobs under Reagan.

Criticism is also growing in quarters where the leadership cannot afford to ignore it, among quite respectable and dependable American politicians. One of the latest examples of this is the letter addressed to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives by Robert McNamara, Cyrus Vance, Admiral Elmo Zumwalt and the former presidential national security aide McGeorge Bundy. They urge $135 billion cut in the 5 year military budget proposed by Reagan, and they consider that such enormous military spending undermines the economic basis of United States security. Such considerations have also been voiced by many critics on Capitol Hill; witness the recent vote in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, where the legislators backed the idea of a mutual nuclear freeze. The House Appropriations Committee likewise gave its support a few days ago to reductions in the growth rates of military spending. In the argument of guns versus butter, the butter supporters are trying to outlaw the guns. So the belligerent Reagan administration, suffering from a credibility (?gap) at home, is mustering new stories about a Soviet threat to bolster up its case.

MOSCOW TELEVISION REPORTS BURFORD RESIGNATION

LD111415 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2020 GMT 10 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Here is a report from Washington: The resignation of Director of the Environmental Protection Agency Burford was the culmination of one of the biggest political scandals in the American capital in recent years. It came to light after the U.S. press printed reports that the leaders of this federal authority had been involved in unsavory financial and political machinations. Instances of the squandering and misapplication of funds totalling about $1.6 billion became known. This money was allocated by the state Treasury for cleaning up hundreds of chemical waste dumps spread all over the country, representing a serious threat to public health. But this cash was stolen.

FURTHER U.S. ADMINISTRATION 'SCANDAL' DISCLOSED

LD130803 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

Scarcely had the notorious scandal around the dark financial and political machinations of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency subsided when the Ronald Reagan administration has already found itself in the midst of another one. This time the scandal concerns Thomas Reed, deputy assistant to the President on national security affairs, who is also vice-chairman of the President-formed Commission on U.S. Stragetic Forces.

The judicial authorities in New York have started an inquiry into accusations that in 1981 Thomas Reed carried out an unlawful business operation as a result of which he pocketed almost half a million dollars of net profit. Besides, he was caught in forging financial documents.

All this, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes, was already known to the White House for several months. However, the swindler was not removed from his job.

SOVIET-PRC NEGOTIATORS HOLD FOURTH MEETING 11 MAR

NC111544 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (AFP) -- Soviet and Chinese negotiators met here in secrecy today for the fourth time since the resumption of talks on Sino-Soviet normalization on March 1. Although there were no reports -- official or otherwise -- on the progress of the talks, it was assumed that Cambodia, a major obstacle to Sino-Soviet normalization, was a primary topic of discussion. China wants a halt to Soviet support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia, while Moscow has heretofore refused to discuss the issue.

USSR-PRC TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD141133 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A trade and payments agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the PRC for 1983 has been signed in Moscow. The agreement envisages an increase in the volume of mutual trade.

The agreement was signed by Ivan Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and by Jia Shi, deputy minister for foreign economic relations and foreign trade of the PRC. The leader of the PRC's Government trade delegation and members of the Chinese delegation were received by Leonid Kostandov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. Yang Shouzheng, the ambassador of the PRC to the USSR, was present during the conversation and the signing of the agreement.

WOMEN'S DAY GREETINGS EXTENDED TO PRC WOMEN

OW110313 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Talk by (Anchukhova), member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and section chief of the (Scherbakov) silk fabrics plant in Moscow]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of International Women's Day, I, in the name of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and 1 million activists of the society, sincerely extend festival greetings to Chinese working women. We Soviet women wish our Chinese sisters great success, happiness and the best of health.

We Soviet women keep in contact with Chinese women in many aspects. Chinese women are warmly welcomed by their Soviet sisters when they visited the Soviet Union in the past. Women workers of our plant still clearly remember that they gladly briefed Chinese textile workers visiting the plant on their experiences. Young Soviet men and women helped China build the Changchun motor vehicle plant, the Luoyang tractor plant, the Taiyuan textile mill, the Shenyang machine tools plants and many other enterprises. When these young men and women left for China, Soviet women and mothers repeatedly exhorted them to work hard there. Many Soviet women worked in China's public health, cultural and educational departments. We also remember well that we strove for peace and opposed war, along with Chinese women.

We Soviet women also advocate resuming our friendly relations and cooperation with Chinese women. We Soviet women, as well as the people throughout the Soviet Union, hope to be friendly and live in harmony with the people of China, our great neighbor. Therefore, we support the CPSU's and the Soviet Government's principled policy designed to restore true, good-neighborly relations with China.

Finally, I would like once again to extend festival greetings to the Chinese women and wish you success, happiness and the best of health.

## SOVIET JOURNAL ON JAPAN'S TERRITORIAL DEMANDS

OW140029 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 9 Mar 83

["Summary" of article by (Konstantin Andreyev) and (Kirill Chervko), published in Soviet monthly MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN: "Fabrications and Truth About the Northern Territories" -- date not given]

[Text] The campaign to make a territorial demand on the Soviet Union has been carried out in an increasingly extensive way in Japan. The campaign entered a new stage when the government adopted a resolution establishing the "Northern Territories Day". All activities of the so-called campaign to demand the return of the Northern Territories are put under the instructions of a central organs. Some funds are appropriated from the state budget for this organ. Now, the prime minister's office is in charge of this campaign. A special law has even been adopted in anticipation of the campaign, which is unfriendly and sometimes hostile to the Soviet Union.

Under such circumstances, it is quite natural that Japan's public opinion has been brainwashed accordingly. Arrangements have made it not very difficult for the ruling clique to get favorable results in various publis opinion surveys. The materials gained from the opinion polls are taken as a manifestation of the people's demand on the government and a new campaign has been started in accordance with this demand.

It seems that, to those who have agitated the anti-Soviet campaign in Japan, what is of prime significance is not to have their own unfounded demand fulfilled. Even the Japanese papers admit that this demand is groundless. For these agitators, what is far more important is that it is possible for them to always have a pretext on hand for attacking the Soviet Union. The myth about the Soviet military threat, closely linked with the campaign for the territorial demand, has been used even more persistently, making use of this myth as an invisible mantle, Japan has engaged in building up, and modernizing, its forces and, at the same time, has strengthened its military cooperation with the United States.

The intensifying military ambition of Japan's ruling clique has augmented the campaign for territorial demands against the Soviet Union. This campaign has also been used to divert the people's attention from many urgent domestic problems. Furthermore, this campaign has helped arouse an anticommunist feeling. In the course of this campaign, many facts about Soviet foreign policy have been distorted and many fabrications about life in the Soviet Union and about the Soviet people have been spread.

In confrontation with the antigovernment forces in Japan, an attempt has been made to split these forces. To attain their immediate purposes, some of these forces have given up their principles to take advantage of the anti-Soviet campaign. In particular, it should be pointed out that this campaign has served to revive nationalistic feeling. The Soviet side has more than once pointed out that the Soviet Union will never change its stand on this issue, no matter what measures are taken to stir up this groundless territorial demand.

As far as the justification of the territorial demand against the Soviet Union is concerned, the concessions made by imperial Russia on this territorial issue, under pressure of diplomatic intimidation, became invalid in accordance with international law as a result of Japan's wanton violations of the treaties signed in 1853 and 1875. Japan started a war against Russia in 1904 and annexed southern Sakhalin in 1905. Japan violated the 1905 Portsmouth Treaty by intruding into Soviet Russia in 1918 and then wantonly violated the 1925 Soviet-Japanese Treaty, with its aggressive activities along the Soviet border areas. As a result of these activities, Japan lost its rights, both legally and morally, to refer to all the treaties and agreements signed prior to World War II.

An analysis of diplomatic documents proves that the Japanese side has no right to refer to the 1941 Atlantic Charter, signed by the United States and Britain, the 1943 Cairo Declaration, the 1945 Yalta Agreement, the 1945 Potsdam Declaration and the 1951 San Francisco Treaty. In a statement on joining the Atlantic Charter issued on 24 September 1941, the Soviet Government stated a supplementary condition, to the effect that, in applying the principles of the charter, what should be taken into consideration were the special historical conditions, demands and situation of various countries taking part in suppressing the aggressors.

Thenceforth, the allies extensively applied this proposition during and after the war, to the adoption of various resolutions, including the one on the territorial arrangements for Japan. The Cairo Declaration states that, while the allies have no intention of expanding their territories, Japan should be expelled from all the land that it had plundered by force and out of avarice.

The Japanese side has willfully given different interpretations to the two articles in the Yalta Agreement: One stating that the southern part of Karafuto [Sakhalin] should be returned to the Soviet Union and the other that the Chishima Islands [the Kuril chain] should be handed over to the Soviet Union. However, as President Roosevelt of the United States once stated, both the U.S. and Soviet sides agreed to give the same substance to these two articles. That is, Japan should return to the Soviet Union all the territory it had plundered from the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, it is groundless to say that the Yalta Agreement has no binding force over Japan because Japan did not participate in the talks. As is known to all, the adoption of any measures against the aggressor nations in a military action meets all the requirements of existing international law, even without the participation of the aggressor nations. By signing the instrument of surrender, Japan is obligated to observe the conditions stated in the Potsdam Declaration that it would limit its sovereignty to Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyusu, Shikoku and other small islands to be decided by the allies. Furthermore, Japan accepted the conditions for post-war arrangements, as stated in the Article 2 of the San Francisco Treaty.

Japanese propaganda accuses the Soviet Union of violating the 1941 treaty of neutrality. However, it has been proved that Japan had wantonly violated the treaty on several occasions from 1941 to 1945, while the Soviet Union was engaged in a war against fascist Germany. Moreover, Japan started its aggression in the Pacific and thereby Japan lost its right to refer to the neutrality pact.

In a joint statement with Japan, issued in 1956, the Soviet Union stated that, by making concessions to Japan's requests and taking its interests into consideration, the Soviet Union agreed to turn over to Japan the minor Kurile islands [sho kurile retto]. However, on condition that the islands would be actually turned over to Japan only after a treaty of peace had been signed between the Soviet Union and Japan.

However, by impairing the security and interests of the Soviet Union, it was written into a law in the 1960 Japan-U.S. Mutual Security Pact that Japan would allow the foreign country to use its own territory. With the changes in the situation, the turning over of the minor Kuril islands to Japan would probably lead to an automatic expansion of military bases that have a spearhead turned against the Soviet Union. In this connection, to bring up the so-called issue concerning the northern territories as viewed from both legal and political standpoints, is an attempt to modify [shusei] the obligation imposed on Japan, as stated in the documents concerning post-war arrangements.

TASS CONDEMNS GROWING JAPANESE TIES WITH NATO

LD111734 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes: The French newspaper LE MONDE has reported that Japan made U.S.-backed diplomatic efforts early this year to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation as "an associated member". The paper said that "the Japanese attempt to enter the multilateral alliance through a small economic door" has prompted negative reaction in Paris, which opposes any expansion of NATO. But other Western European governments, first of all the West German one, has adopted a more favourable stand. Certain circles in those countries perceived Japan's solicitations as an opportunity for making it accept their demands to it in the economic, trade and industrial fields.

They in Tokyo have not been disheartened by the negative reaction of Paris. Acting in accordance with the concept of "the need for the global military cooperation of the entire West and the buildup by Japan of its own Armed Forces" which was formulated by the Foreign Ministry in the "program for security in the 1980's", they are stepping up efforts to consolidate their links with NATO. Yesterday, for example, the council of parliamentarians had meeting in Tokyo to discuss issues of "ensuring the security of Japan, the United States and the countries of Western Europe". The gathering was attended by Susuma Nikaido, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Fuzinami, deputy secretary-general of the Cabinet of Ministers, and diplomatic representatives of NATO countries. They discussed questions of "enhancing the unity of the Western camp". The council's chairman Mihara, former head of the Japan Defence Agency, declared that Japan was prepared "to make its bonds with NATO even stronger".

Such contacts are being increasingly placed on a regular footing. Japanese members of parliament take part in the sessions of the North Atlantic assembly on a constant basis. The role of that organ as a tool of exerting pressure on the NATO governments with a view to working up international tension and whipping up the arms race is commonly known. A delegation from the assembly's council is scheduled to visit Japan next July. High-ranking Japanese military officers visit more andmore frequently the NATO Headquarters in Brussels for talks on launching cooperation in "the joint defence of the countries of the Western alliance". Staff members of the Japanese Embassy in Brussels are not lagging behind the military.

Observers cannot but draw attention to the fact that all these contacts have become especially intensive recently against the background of the further consolidation of the military alliance between Japan and the United States. They in Washington dream of tying their allies in blocs and treaties with a single U.S. chain of the global policy of confrontation. Tokyo ruling quarters playing up to U.S. strategic plans and the military buildup conducted by Japan itself are fertile ground for the materialisation of these dangerous designs.

U.S.-JAPANESE AIR EXERCISES REPORTED TO START

LD141402 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Tokyo March 14 TASS -- Japanese-U.S. air exercises are to be held in the air space of Kyushu Island this week. A report to this effect by the command of the Japanese Air Force points out that F-15 newest fighter-planes will for the first time participate in the exercises from the Japanese side. U.S. B-52 strategic bombers will become their "partners" to practice operations in the conditions of an "electronic war".

## TASS CITES SCHAFFER ON MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

LD102347 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- The Reagan administration is stepping up expansion of military contacts with Pakistan believing that this fully accords with Washington's political and strategic schemes in Asia. This was confirmed by Assistant Secretary of State G. Schaffer when he spoke in one of the subcommittees of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. He asserted that the agreement between Washington and Islamabad on the granting of 3,200 million dollars American military and economic aid to the Ziaul Haq regime in the next six years was necessary to eliminate some "threat" allegedly hanging over Pakistan. Under this agreement the United States has already delivered to Pakistan the first consignment of the promised 40 up-to-date "F-16" fighter bombers, and supplies tanks, artillery pieces, ammunition and electronic equipment.

The "special significance" attached by Washington to its relations with Pakistan is explained by the fact that Pakistan serves as the main base for the aggression by international imperialism against a neighboring sovereign state -- the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

## NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS PAKISTAN ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN

AU140947 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 11 Mar 83 p 15

[A. Usvatov commentary: "It Does Not Tally"]

[Text] In recent times there has been no lack of official Pakistani statements about its striving to normalize relations with neighboring Afghanistan. President Ziaul Haq himself has often spoken about this.

Well, is it possible that Pakistan is really beginning to gradually end its participation in the undeclared aggressive war against revolutionary Afghanistan? Have Pakistan's authorities started to reduce the number of camps and support bases on its territory where anti-Afghan mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries are being trained and armed?

There is nothing to this. On the contrary, the military administration continues -- with diligence worthy of a better cause -- to carry out the Washington approved course of hostility against Democratic Afghanistan.

There is every evidence for this. Here are the most recent facts: At the beginning of March French Doctor F. Augaillard -- arrested by government troops in the Afghan Province of Lowgar -- made a statement at a press conference held in Kabul. (Ogayar) turned up in that province as doctor in one of the counterrevolutionary robber [basmach] bands sent over from Pakistan. Augaillard told journalists that he had arrived at the Pakistani town of Peshawar in the previous fall and from there had been illegally transported into Afghanistan together with the counterrevolutionary bandits.

As for U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, speaking to one of the congressional committees, he unambiguously definei Pakistan's role as that of a bridgehead of the aggressive war against Afghanistan. He stated quite plainly that "without Pakistan, confident of its strength, the resistance (read: counterrevolutionary banditry -- A.U.) in Afghanistan will came to naught."

Pakistan does not only serve as a bridgehead: Invoking counterrevolutionary emigre circles in Peshawar, the Bombay weekly BLITZ recently reported that Pakistani soldiers from special detachments of the regular Army had repeatedly crossed the Afghan border wearing turbans and wide trousers to engage in terror and diversionist activity on the territory of the neighboring country.

In short, there are more than enough facts to prove Islamabad's continuing active participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Therefore, the peace-loving declarations of the Pakistani leadership clearly do not tally with its deeds in Afghanistan.

REPORT ON 'BANDIT' TACTICS IN QANDAHAR

LD112226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 83

[From the Vremya newscast -- correspondent Aleksandr Kaverznev film report from Afghanistan]

[Text] If one were to believe Western journalists we should not have shown our faces in Arghandab, a district center lying at the entrance to the green zone of the Province of Qandahar. This is an extremely fertile zone of vineyards, apricot and pomegranate plantations and the people here are better off, richer than in other parts of Afghanistan. [Camera provides shots of local countryside.] This, as well as the area's proximity to the Pakistani border, is apparently the main reason why the counterrevolution is persistently trying to turn the area into its stronghold. How does this take place? The area is infiltrated by groups of five or six men who have undergone special training, chiefly in the camps of Rokhani and (Burgra) on the territory of Pakistan, where under the direction of U.S. and other foreign instructors the training course lasts 3-6 months. The aim of each group is to set up bandit formations comprising 25 - 30 men to mine roads, collect money and food in aid of the counterrevolution, and commit terror. The reports of these so-called victories, which are highly exaggerated, are transmitted abroad, where they then start to describe the area as rebellious and victorious. But these are not rebels, they are bandits. They are not victories, they are night raids.

The population of Arghandab has formed a detachment of 160 volunteer defenders of the revolution to counter the dushman. We were welcomed with friendly greetings. Armed men, calm and steady, clustered round Doctor (Mortaza Kaiwan), secretary of the PDPA provincial committee, who spoke of the party and government's desire to put an end as soon as possible to the war imposed by imperialism. [Camera shows armed men in Afghan dress and (Kaiwan) speaking.] You know and feel full well Doctor (Kaiwan) said, who is preventing us from living in peace and forcing us to fight, and who sincerely wants a better life for you. The Soviet Union helps us rebuff outside aggression and helps us in all our everyday work.

Mohammad Wali Abdiani, the governor of the province, spoke of what is means to defend Islam. [Camera shows Abdiani speaking.] The Americans and Mr Reagan, the governor said, want to defend Islam in Afghanistan the same way they they do in Beirut, Lebanon and Palestine. They are bandits and send bandits into our country, and these bandits destroy our mosques, schools and public buildings. On you, the soldiers of Arghandab, lies the responsibility for defending the revolution and freedom, including the freedom to follow Islam. At one with us in the sacred cause of the revolution is the Soviet Union which supplies you with kerosene, gasoline, sugar and medicine. You know who is our enemy and who is our friend.

## U.S.-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS AFTER LABOR VICTORY

LD112348 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The new government was sworn in today in Australia. It is headed by Robert Hawke. He is the leader of the Australian Labor Party which gained a victory in the parliamentary elections there.

The coming to power of a Labor government which has replaced a conservative coalition has caused considerable anxiety in Washington. Washington is warning, Washington is insisting, Washington is threatening. The aim of this entire campaign of intimidation is obvious: Under no circumstances must the Hawke government revise its relations with the American administration; Australia is required to be hitched to the Pentagon.

The United States, according to Australian papers, will oppose with all its power any serious revision of the present agreement on American military bases in Australia. The American leaders will regard with disapprobation any cut in military expenditures.

Robert Hawke has stated that the Labor government does not intend purchasing the American aircraft carrier which the Reagan administration wants to sell to Australia at all costs to stave off the mythical Soviet threat, and which costs $1.5 billion. Washington insists that this aircraft carrier should be acquired by Australia, as well as 75 American F-18 fighter aircraft. And the Washington correspondent of the paper AGE, which is published in Melbourne, acting as Washington's yes-man, writes that if the new government takes the liberty of publicly criticizing, or even worse, condemning the Reagan administration, the United States' reaction would be merciless; that is what is written there, merciless.

Such attitudes and methods of the American Administration in international affairs are nothing new. The pressure which is being brought to bear on Australia's new government is one more example of the unceremoniousness and cynical attitude of American politicians, their aggressiveness and imperial ways.

And here is a new report from Australia, which, as it were, directly supplements all that has been said. The American guided-missile destroyer Hoel has called at Melbourne. It took part in American-Australian naval exercises in the Sea of Tasmania. Australian port towns are regarded by the Pentagon as base moorages for American Navy vessels carrying nuclear weaponry.

## KAMPUCHEAN OFFICIALS ON COUNTRY'S SITUATION

PM101447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch featuring comments by Kampuchean Government officials: "Into the Future With Confidence"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh-Moscow [no date given] -- The Kampuchean Defense Ministry. Comrade (Soykeo), deputy defense minister and chief of the general staff, speaks. A vase of (cha) flowers stands on a table.

"The enemy is continuing to damage people's power. Tension is being maintained on the Kampuchea-Thailand frontiers. But Kampuchea's Armed Forces are reliably defending the motherland's borders. People's power confidently controls the whole country's territory. Our Army is constantly growing and strengthening. Its state of political morale is improving as is its combat readiness. The allied Vietnamese volunteer forces are giving us considerable help. Their presence in Kampuchea is wholly legitimate, corresponds to the spirit and the letter of the Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between our countries and is not in the slightest at variance with the principles of the UN Charter of the Nonaligned Movement."

The former (chamkaramon) palace of Phnom Penh. Chea Soth, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy and planning speaks.

"The country does, of course, still have very many economic difficulties. But it has also achieved considerable success over the 4 years. The rice paddy areas exceed 1.5 million hectares and there are more than 400,000 hectares of land on which other secondary crops are grown. New tracts of land are being opened up and extensive reclamation and irrigation work is being carried out. In the next few years it is planned that in conformity with the decisions of the fourth People's Revolutionary Party Congress the area of land under cultivation in Kampuchea will be increased to 2.3-2.5 million hectares.

"Bearing in mind the distinctive features of the situation in the country," Chea Soth continued, "the party and the united front for the national construction and defense of Kampuchea are directing their main efforts at raising the population's standard of living, increasing agricultural and industrial production, creating specialist cadres and strengthening the country's defense capability. And what is especially important at the present stage of the revolution is the pursuit of socioeconomic transformations and the changing of the consciousness of the broad masses of the country's population. The difficulty here is the following. During the Pol Pot period the ideas of collective labor, cooperation and the existence of socialist society itself were fundamentally distorted and debased. It is very difficult to overcome the resultant psychological barrier, which is chiefly to be found in the countryside. We are having to carry out extensive propaganda and explanatory work. The peasants are gradually being persuaded of collective labor's advantages on the basis of concrete facts."

A park at the foot of Phnom Penh hill. Pen Navouth, public education minister and deputy chairman of the "Kampuchea-USSR" Society speaks. A National Assembly sitting has just finished.

"The work of the National Assembly's present session is evidence of the strengthening of the organs of people's power, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party's correct domestic and foreign policy course, the government's fruitful activity and of the people's selfless labor. The session emphasized that Kampchea's general course is directed at developing and strengthening relations of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries. The session has pointed out that the Kampuchean people wholly approve and support the USSR's peace initiatives and the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee "to the parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world." The deputies have assessed highly the new proposals put forward in the Warsaw Pact states' Political Declaration.

"We regard the Soviet Union's peace initiatives," Pen Navouth emphasized, "as most timely and essential and as having enormous significance for securing effective measures in the field of disarmament and averting the danger of nuclear war."

## TIKHONOV VISIT TO SFRY ANNOUNCED FOR LATE MARCH

Media Report

LD120044 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet public information media today reported that Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in the second half of March this year at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

Trip Discussed With SFRY Envoy

LD141127 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Milojko Drulovic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today. Matters aimed at further developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations were touched upon in a friendly conversation.

A number of questions connected with Nikolay Tikhonov's forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia were discussed as well.

## DEMICHEV, POLISH COUNTERPART DISCUSS 'CULTURE'

PM101655 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, received Polish Minister of Culture and Art K. Zygulski 9 March.

During a talk held in a warm and comradely atmosphere they discussed questions pertaining to the further development of Soviet-Polish cultural relations.

Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek also took part in the talks.

## MOSCOW ON CONTINUING POLISH UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

LD111948 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 11 Mar 83

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] Not long ago the Warsaw Military District Court passed sentence on Zbigniew Romaszewski and a group of other persons whose names are linked with the activity of the underground radio solidarity. It is well known that Kuron in his time cherished the notion of creating a broadcasting station for the needs of KOR [Workers' Defense Committee]. Walesa aimed at seizing the Warsaw radio station to use it for Solidarity. Romaszewski's dream was to broadcast programs from underground during martial law. Of this trio, only the third succeeded in realizing his intention for which he found himself on trial. The trial in the case of the illegal radio station emphatically proves that groups of rabid enemies of the socialist system still exist in Poland and are actively, deliberately breaking the law, pursuing their antisocial criminal ends.

It is characteristic that the particular radio transmitter we are speaking of first surfaced in April last year while its subversive activity continued until sometime in the fall. What was typical of Poland in this period? The main thing obviously was that a progressive stabilization of the social climate was making itself relatively felt. The desperate attempts by the underground to exit certain dates as detonators of nationwide confrontation failed to yield fruit.

Right now tones of exasperation can be heard with increasing frequency at the microphones of Radio Free Europe and the other anti-Polish radio stations. For (how is it?) apparently that a headquarters of the underground Solidarity is rumored to exist in the form of the national provisional coordinating committee, the majority of former internees have been freed and some of them have gone to work again but somehow their activity seems to have yielded no visible fruits, if one can put it that way. Pessimistic notes can even be sensed in the outpourings of Zbigniew Bujak broadcast by Radio Free Europe. The current top dog in the underground complained of his inability to build up under his own auspices an organization of military-style fighting squads, taking the home army as his model. That is the thing missed by the extremist Bujak, on whose head free Europe would like to place the crown of thorns of a martyr for ideas.

Bujak is not original in his aim of militarizing the underground to execute all orders without demur by any means. Such rabid enemies of socialist Poland as Moczulski, Rulewski, Gwiazda and others of the same stripe had aimed at the same thing. One of the the street leaflets of the former Solidarity distributed illegally in Poland contains the words: The way to our goal lies through renewing the activity of the Solidarity Trade Union and through liquidating the hegemony of the political parties over it and of the PZPR above all. Further it says: When these activities result in attaining a high degree of (?demonstration) of the aims of the struggle of the working people, one has to prepare a coordinated and frontal attack using statutory union means aimed against the whole total apparatus, in order to force it to make the indispensible political and economic changes in Poland.

These, let us say, union decisions were not formulated in December 1981, a few hours before the D-day appointed by Bujak but in conditions of martial law, in conditions of an unprecedentededly cynical anti-Polish campaign unleashed in the West. In one of the Radio Free Europe programs a further member of the close knit leadership of the nonexistent Solidarity, Wladyslaw Hardek, who according to the nomenclature of this radio station is considered to be an advocate of agreement with the authorities, understands this agreement as follows: We should begin a struggle throughout the country for our opportunity to achieve agreement. No one will hand this opportunity to us. We should seize it ourselves. Only if and when we become stronger, to the point where we are able to permit ourselves to implement nationwide actions, will the authorities consider us partners.

As one can see, this is the same old notion of Michnik regarding agreement by holding a pistol to the temple, it is still the appeals calling for unrest to be organized throughout the country, using them to exert pressure on the authorities. Relatively recently a representative of those intellectual elite who have chosen the so-called internal emigration rather than the underground spoke out on the conception of the strategy and tactics of the illegal Solidarity. He is one of the circle who (?slowly strain their intellects to) work out various antistate analyses and recipes. The man in question is Professor Leszek Nowak from the Mickiewicz University in Poznan. At present his advice to the underground is being distributed in the form of a work that goes by the eloquent title: The masses are needed [potrzebne sa masy].

The reader can easily guess from the title of this academic work that this scholar, whose orientation is distinctly counterrevolutionary, is calling for mass demonstrations against the legal authorities. Regular peaceful mass actions are needed, the professor writes. They must be regular, he accentuates once again, not too often and not too seldom either. The best thing would be for them to be regular actions. End of quotation.

One can continue. People like Bujak, Hardek and Nowak cannot think up anything more novel than the organization of new social explosions. All this testifies to the fact that although the antisocialist opposition in Poland has been weakened considerably, it has not been crushed.

AWARD PRESENTED TO SOVIET UNIT IN GERMANY

PM101653 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Banner of Honor for Soviet Servicemen"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 Mar -- The X Unit of the group of Soviet troops in Germany has been awarded the Banner of Honor of the German-Soviet Friendship Society for its great achievements in consolidating and intensifying the friendship between the GDR and the Soviet Union. Addressing a ceremonial meeting of the personnel on the occasion of the banner's presentation, E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, described the Soviet servicemen's close cooperation with the German-Soviet Friendship Society. Indestructible friendship and firm combat collaboration with the Soviet Union, he said, are now of decisive significance for countering imperialism's aggressive course.

In an answering speech Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the group of Soviet troops in Germany, expressed thanks on the personnel's behalf for the honorary award and stressed that the brotherhood in arms between the servicemen and peoples of the USSR and the GDR loyally serves the interests of peace and socialism.

IZVESTIYA ON TASHKENT STOPOVER BY CSSR'S INDRA

PM141021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] A CSSR delegation headed by A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, has stopped over in Tashkent. The delegation is returning home after a visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. At the airport the delegation was met and seen off by I.V. Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

ANTONOV 'VICTIM OF MALICIOUS CAMPAIGN' IN ITALY

LD122230 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia March 12 TASS -- A statement has been released here by the Bulgarian Lawyers' Union in connection with the illegal detainment of Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov by the Italian authorities. The statement stresses that the charge of involvement in an attempt on the pope's life against Sergei Antonov is only based on the evidence of terrorist Agca and has been refuted in the course of the investigation.

Sergei Antonov, the document points out, is a victim of a malicious campaign, which is simultaneously aimed against the Bulgarian people as a whole. The imprisonment of an innocent man is a direct encroachment on basic human rights. The statement voices concern over the deterioration of Antonov's health and points out that inadmissible means and methods of influencing him are being used.

The Bulgarian Lawyers' Union appeals to the lawyers of the world, first and foremost Italian lawyers, to protest against gross violations of court procedures and to help secure the release of the innocent Bulgarian citizen.

## COLOMBO ADVOCATES 'FLEXIBILITY' IN REAGAN TALKS

LD110605 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] President Reagan and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo have held a 15-minute conversation in the White House. They devoted their attention mainly to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. At the end of the meeting, Colombo told reporters that he approves Reagan's zero option, which in fact provides for the unilateral disarmament of the USSR. Disregarding the massive anti-missile movement in Western Europe, Reagan wants the North Atlantic states to remain loyal to the decision to deploy the new U.S. missiles. At the same time, Colombo advocated greater flexibility on the part of the Americans in the negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear armaments in Europe. However, even these muted appeals by the Italian minister ran up against a brick wall. As a White House representative declared: The United States does not want to change its position at the Geneva talks.

## BORISOV ANALYSIS OF FRG ELECTION RESULTS

LD091929 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

Certain quarters in the West, above all in the United States, interested in a further build up of the arms race, are now trying to present the results of last Sunday's elections to the FRG Bundestag very nearly as the consent of the FRG population to deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany. Such assertions, however, are very remote from the real state of affairs.

It will not be an overstatement to say that of late West Germany has been swept by a powerful wave of anti-war movement spearheaded precisely against deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG territory. Anti-war meetings and demonstrations are being held in many West German cities, which have already been attended by tens and hundreds of people. Over 3.7 million FRG citizens have signed the "Krefeld Appeal" against making West Germany a launching pad for new U.S. nuclear missiles. Deputies of the party of the "Green" have been elected to Bundestag as a result of the recent parliamentary elections. The "Greens" success at the elections has largely been due to their resolute and uncompromising opposition to deploying U.S. missiles in West Germany.

It will also be noted that the anti-war sentiment in FRG is so strong that even the Christian Democrats themselves had to take this into account during the electoral campaign. It is probably for this reason that they made definite "curtseys" to the participants of the movement for peace and security. And, on the contrary, the CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] leaders tried to play down the fact of their sticking to the NATO "rearmament" decision; i.e. that of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent.

There is much to say for the fact that the FRG population is profoundly alarmed at the prospect of their country being made a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles which are first-strike weapons. Since Washington will be alone authorized to decide on the use of these weapons, the West Germans will be made into hostages of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy. Should the U.S. Administration list a "limited" nuclear war, whose scenario has already been prepared overseas, the FRG territory would inevitably make itself the target for a retaliatory nuclear strike.

But this is by far not all. FRG citizens understand well that deploying U.S. nuclear missiles in their territory would deal a new hard blow to the entire policy of detente from which they, like the peoples of other countries-participants in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have stood much to gain.

Appearance of these weapons on West German territory, capable of hitting vital centers of the Soviet Union in a mere few minutes, would inevitably complicate the entire set of relationships between the FRG and the USSR.

As regards the CDU-CSU's success at the elections, this is due, as is pointed out by many West German watchers, primarily to the socio-economic causes. The country's economy is in crisis, production is being curtailed and newer and newer industrial enterprises are being closed down. Unemployment in the FRG has topped 2.5 million people, a figure unheard-of for the FRG. Millions of workers fear for their jobs. In these conditions the leaders of the Christian Democrats have managed to convince many voters that it is above all the Social Democrats who were in the government during the past 13 years are to blame for this. In the process, the CDU-CSU leaders made lavish pledges and promises, in the event of their success at the elections, to revive economic activity, to create new jobs and reduce unemployment. It is these circumstances that are pointed out, among other things, by the American NEW YORK TIMES. The newspaper said that Chancellor Kohl won because many voters believed his coalition to be capable of taking West Germany out of the economic recession which is the most profound since the times of the war.

There is also another reason -- and no small one -- for the CDU-CSU's success at the elections. It is pinpointed in a statement of the presidium of the German Communist Party on the results of the elections to Bundestag. The CDU-CSU bloc parties, the statement says, "invoking the industrialists threat that an SDPG's [Social Democratic Party of Germany] success would place an even greater number of jobs in jeopardy, blackmailed the electorate. The colossal sums of money from industrial concerns and banks provided the financial basis for the success of the right wing".

The combination of all these facts helped the Christian Democrats to come to power in Bonn.

FRG: 'PROVOCATIVE' STATEMENTS ON 'GERMAN QUESTION'

LD112135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Prominent figures of the rightwing conservative CDU/CSU parties are continuing to make public statements which attempt to cast doubt on the indissolubility of the borders which have been formed in the postwar period and which are fixed in international law by the treaties between the FRG and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Dregger, chairman of the parliamentary CDU/CSU faction, speaking with obviously provocative (?aims) in Fulda, again aired the thesis about the so-called German question as one remaining open.

SOVIET REPORTAGE ON FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Moscow TV Comments

LD122219 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Mar 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] On Sunday, 13 March, the second round of the municipal elections, in which more than one-half million local councillors are elected, will be held in France.

The present municipal elections reflect the complicated social and economic situation in France and the difficulties that the left-wing government faces in implementing its reforms.

The overall economic situation in France remains very difficult. Over 2 million people in France are without a job.

Economic growth last year only reached 1.5 percent, and the balance of trade deficit with the FRG, the U.S. and Japan, France's major partners in the capitalist world, exceeded more than FR90 million. The results of the first round of the elections showed the electorate's dissatisfaction with this state of affairs. The shameless [ogoltelyy] campaign that the right-wing opposition mounted against the left-wing government also had its effect.

Economic and political sabotage merges with an unbridled anticommunist campaign in France. Important levers for influencing industry, the state apparatus and the media remain in the hands of the entrepreneurs.

Reports come in from Paris -- there have been such reports today -- that the speculators at the Western European stock exchanges, assisted by international financial circles, are mounting a major onslaught on the franc. This time it is not in favor of the dollar, as previously, but in favor of the West German mark. Meanwhile, the right-wing opposition parties are trumpeting about the failure of the left-wing government's economic policy and the inevitability of a new devaluation of the franc.

On the eve of the second round the Communists, socialists and left-wing radicals have appealed to the electorate to vote for the united list of the left-wing forces: for strengthening their power in the localities and giving them a chance to complete their planned reforms and measures.

'Preliminary' Results

LD140634 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Paris March 14 TASS -- The municipal elections have ended in France. According to preliminary data, a record-high number of registered voters -- about 80 percent -- took part in the polling in the second round of elections last Sunday. In accordance with the current legislation the second round of municipal elections was held in those communes where a week ago, as a result of the first round, none of the list of candidates for the municipal councils -- local government bodies -- polled an absolute majority of the country's large cities.

The main result of the elections, Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, said in a televised speech, is that the rightwing forces have not attained their aim. They failed to have their revenge for their defeat at the spring 1981 elections, to question the government's political course and to change it.

The newly-elected municipal councils are now to meet in sessions to elect mayors of more than 36,000 towns and villages of France.

'FIRST STEPS' OF SPAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT ASSESSED

LD120711 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 12 Mar 83

["Spain at the Crossroads" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The government of Spanish Socialists that came to power as a result of general elections in October last year is making the first steps in the international arena. In their election programme the Socialists stated, PRAVDA writes in a dispatch from Madrid, that they intend to come out for the strengthening of peace and detente, for ending the arms race and for expanding international cooperation.

They assured that they will adhere to the principle of preserving the nuclear-free zone on the territory of Spain and ratify the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

The government has confirmed its promise to hold a general referendum at which the Spaniards will have to decide whether they want to see their country among members of the North Atlantic bloc or not. As a first measure in this direction the government has suspended Spain's joining of NATO's military organisation.

A complex struggle has ensured around the bilateral Spanish-American treaty in accordance with which there are U.S. military bases in Spain. This treaty, the paper reminds, was extended in July of last year by the previous right-wing government. Moreover, introduced into its text were the words about Spain's belonging to the military structure of NATO, something to which the socialists objected during their election campaign. After lengthy talks, accompanied by pressure from the United States and certain quarters in Spain itself, an additional protocol was signed recently in Madrid, and in its reference is made only to the country's belonging to the political organisation of the North Atlantic bloc. The new government is yet to continue the difficult talks on Spain's joining of the Common Market and on the restoration of Spanish sovereignty over Gibraltar.

## AUCCTU DELEGATIONS VISIT PORTUGAL, SWEDEN

### Viktorov Delegation in Portugal

PM111443 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] On 10 March a Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Secretary A.V. Viktorov flew to Lisbon to take part in the Fourth Congress of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers-National Intersindical.

### Shalayev Delegation in Stockholm

LD131602 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Stockholm March 13 TASS -- A Soviet trade unions delegation led by Stephan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, has arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation.

The Soviet delegation is to hold talks with the leaders of Swedish trade unions and will tour a number of industrial enterprises of the country.

## PCP GENERAL SECRETARY CUNHAL ON ELECTIONS

### Pre-Election Speech

LD071635 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 7 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 7 TASS -- Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, [PCP] addressed a mass meeting in the city of Porto.

He stressed that the country was living through a very complicated and critical period. Early elections to the Assembly of the Republic were to be held on April 25. In the opinion of the Communists, it was necessary not only to defeat the reactionary parties which had ruled Portugal for the past three years but also to create conditions for a genuinely democratic alternative of power with the participation of the Communists. Alvaro Cunhal said that was essential to a successful solution of complicated national problems. The alternative could be made real only through an increase in the number of deputies from the Communist Party and those of its partner in the election bloc the Alliance for Popular Unity, the Portuguese democratic movement.

Alvaro Cunhal said that the Communists were prepared for a constructive dialogue with other democratic forces with the aim of seeking solution to the most urgent problems facing Portugal.

Strongly criticising the policy pursued by the leadership of the Socialist Party, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party said that the socialists already at that time were making plans for forming post-election alliances with the reactionary forces.

In conclusion Alvaro Cunhal condemned the pressure being brought upon Portugal, and attempts at interference in its internal affairs, specifically, NATO naval exercises in Portugal's territorial waters scheduled for the period of the election campaign.

Pre-Election Conference Address

LD051426 Moscow ASS in English 1401 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon March 5 TASS -- The national conference of the Portuguese Communist Party opened at the Lisbon Palace of Sports today. It is attended by about 1,000 delegates. Elaboration of the guidelines of activities of the Portuguese Communist Party in the light of the coming, April 25, pre-term parliamentary elections in the country is on the agenda of the conference.

A lengthy speech was made at the opening of the conference by General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal. His speech contained a thorough analysis of the political situation in Portugal and the stemming tasks of the Communists at the current stage.

## BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION VISITS -- On 16 February, the Norwegian Ministry of Culture Delegation led by Minister L.R. Langslet arrived in Yerevan. The delegation was received at Yerevan Airport by G. Arakelyan, Armenian SSR Minister of Culture, and other officials. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Feb 83 p 2 GF] -- On 16 February, F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received L.R. Langslet, Norwegian minister of culture and science; D. Stenseth, Norwegian ambassador to the USSR and Y.L. Skreyner, Norwegian deputy minister of culture and science. F.T. Sarkisyan briefed the guests on the achievements of the Armenian SSR in the economic and cultural construction fields. [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 18 Feb 83 p 1 GF] -- On 17 February the Norwegian delegation led by L.R. Langslet, Norwegian minister of culture and science, left Yerevan for Moscow. During their visit the guests visited the state library, contemporary arts museum; Yerevan tourist sites and became acquainted with the activities of children's arts educations center. [Yereven SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 19 Feb 83 p 2 GF]

BAYBAKOV STOPS OVER IN CAIRO, DISCUSSES RELATIONS

NC121436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Cairo, 12 Mar (MENA) -- Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid discussed Egyptian-Soviet relations with Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov when the Soviet official stopped over at Cairo airport this afternoon on his way to his country from Addis Ababa.

After the 90-minute meeting, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid said that he conveyed to Baybakov an oral message from Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

SUPREME SOVIET, KUWAITI AMIR EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD121606 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to the Amir of the State of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, conveying to him and the friendly people of Kuwait cordial congratulations and wishes of success and well-being on the occasion of the national day of the State of Kuwait.

In his reply message the amir of Kuwait conveyed, on behalf of the people of his country and on his own behalf, sincere gratitude for the congratulations to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the friendly Soviet people.

The messages express confidence that further development of good relations existing between the Soviet Union and Kuwait will benefit the peoples of both countries and promote consolidation of world peace.

USSR CONGRATULATES IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to the religious leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, conveying on the occasion of the national day of the country -- the revolution day -- congratulations and the best of wishes to him and wishes of peace and progress to the Iranian people.

In his reply message Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR has sent to the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i a message of congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the country -- the revolution day -- and wishes of well-being and progress to the Iranian people.

In his reply message the prime minister of Iran expressed gratitude for the congratulations.

SHULTZ HOLDS TALKS WITH ISRAELI, LEBANESE MINISTERS

U.S.-Israeli 'Strategy'

LD132256 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today held negotiations with the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir.

Many well-informed news analysts view these negotiations which are to be continued tomorrow as yet another counter-attracting manoeuvre jointly undertaken by Washington and Tel Aviv to create the impression of their "interest" in the early settlement of the Lebanese problem. It is not accidental that on the eve of the meeting the American press printed reports that allegedly Shamir brought with him "some new ideas" on ways of settlement of the problem.

But the very first round of negotiations showed that in deed the two sides seek to further coordinate American-Israeli strategy, aimed at perpetuating the occupation of Lebanon. Referring to Israeli sources, the UPI stressed that Tel Aviv does not intend, as before, to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Judging by coming-in information, Washington is ready not only to agree to the presence of Israeli troops in the southern part of Lebanon, but also to send its own units there.

## Lebanese Fears Disclosed

LD130653 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has held talks here with Elie Salim, Lebanese minister of foreign affairs [title as received]. According to spokesmen of the Department of State, a Middle East settlement and, in particular, the question of a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, was the main problem on the agenda of the talks.

The CBS television network has pointed out in this connection that the Lebanese Government fears that Washington will not pressurize Tel Aviv into withdrawing from Lebanese territory, since Washington is trying to win Israel's support for the deadlocked so-called "Middle East initiative" of President Reagan. Moreover, according to press reports, the United States is prepared not only to agree to keeping Israeli troops in the southern part of Lebanon but also to send its military units to patrol the area together with Israeli ones. Thus, it is a question of plans for a long-term occupation of the sovereign Middle East state by the USA and Israel.

## CARTER TRIP, U.S. MIDEAST STRATEGY VIEWED

LD140957 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Former American President Jimmy Carter, who is now making a tour of Middle Eastern countries, said last Saturday to a Radio Israel correspondent that he, Carter, is displeased with establishment of new Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan. The direct cause which prompted such a statement was that the next day, on Sunday, Carter went to Jordan which is known to denounce Tel Aviv's predatory actions. It is absolutely obvious that Carter's statement is a diplomatic trick, which is evidence of his desire to pose as "a friend of the Arabs" so as to try to draw Jordan into the Camp David trap, with the ex-American President being among its "architects".

But the matter is not only in Carter here. [sentence as received] Washington has long been staging such a farce, with not only the former but also with the incumbent President of the United States Ronald Reagan taking part in it. It is to be recalled that in his "Middle East settlement plan" which was proclaimed in September last year, Reagan called upon Israel to "freeze colonisation" of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The U.S. President made a similar statement also in February this year. In brief, there is no lack of loud declarations on the part of Washington, but these are words, mere words...

And what are the deeds? To the accompaniment of these words, Israel's creeping annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is under way at a rapid pace, the rash of Israeli settlements is spreading still wider: In the period from 1967 to 1982 Tel Aviv established 139 para-military settlements, with the population of 25,000 Israelis, and by the middle of the current year it plans to build there 6,000 new units of housing so that the number of the colonists should reach 60,000. According to the American TIME magazine, the Israeli hawks plan to bring the number of Israeli colonists on the West bank up to 1,400,000 by the year of 2010.

What can be said about those plans? Only one thing: If no firm resistance is put up to Israel and only "dissatisfaction" is expressed to the aggressor, this will encourage Tel Aviv and it will turn its expansionist plans into reality.

Why doesn't Washington, while denouncing Israel in word, stir a finger to check it in deed? Ridiculous are the "explanations" of the American propaganda that Tel Aviv displays "obstinacy" and "disobedience" to Washington. It is clear that without huge military and economic American support the aggressors would have been unable to undertake any expansionist steps. The matter is something different. The matter is that the stands of the United States and Israel on the Palestinian question practically coincide, that they are doing their utmost to prevent formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Meanwhile Washington would like to mislead the Arabs, thinking certainly of Arab oil, not of Arab interests. This is the essence, this is the cause of the hypocritical and disgraceful farce, which is being stated by the United States. This is being increasingly realised even by those admirers of America who till the recent time had believed in sincerity of Washington's "condemnation" of its Tel Aviv partners.

## NEW U.S. 'HOSTILE ACTION' AGAINST LIBYA REPORTED

LD131606 Mosocw TASS International Service in Russian 0135 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] New York, 13 Mar (TASS) -- The Reagan administration has undertaken a new hostile action against Libya, whose independent, anti-imperialist course arouses the unconcealed anger of U.S. ruling circles. According to press reports, the U.S. Justice Department has issued an instruction which, under a far-fetched pretext, bans Libyan students at American higher education establishments from studying a number of subjects and disciplines.

Washington's openly discriminatory decision affects more than 500 Libyans who are receiving education in the United States, and is virtually tantamount to expelling them from the country.

This new anti-Libyan action is merely the latest link in the chain of Washington's unceasing hostile and provocative moves against that independent African country. Thus, last month, the United States organized an overt military provocation against Libya, carrying out U.S. Navy maneuvers in the Mediterranean in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan coast, and flights by U.S. military aircraft over the territory of that country.

## NEW SYRIAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 8 MAR

PM1101519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Muhammad 'Ali Halabi, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the USSR, arrived 8 March in Moscow.

## GOSPLAN CHAIRMAN BAYBAKOV ENDS VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

### Mengistu Meeting

LD121254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, has highly assessed relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. Receiving Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan of the USSR, who is in Addis Ababa on a working visit, he stressed that the internationalist assistance and support of the Soviet Union play an important role in the implementation of the policies of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution and in the building of firm foundations for a socialist society in the country.

Mengistu Haile Mariam imparted to the CPSU, the Soviet people, the Soviet Government and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deep gratitude for their selfless and principled support to the Ethiopian revolution in the struggle for the creation of a new society characterized by social justice and equality.

### Visit Recap; Airport Speech

LD121418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Mar (TASS) -- The working visit to Ethiopia of Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, ended today.

During his stay in the country Nikolay Baybakov twice met Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, as well as the leadership of the Supreme Council for mounting a nationwide revolutionary campaign of development and central planning, and various other ministers. He made a tour of the country, acquainted himself on the spot with agricultural and industrial production, and visited a number of projects being built with the technical help of the USSR.

During the talks and consultations which were held at various levels, questions of the further expansion of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation were discussed, in particular in relation to the preparation and practical implementation of the long-term 10-year plan for the economic and social development of Ethiopia which is being drawn up now.

Speaking at the airport before his departure, Nikolay Baybakov stressed that the Soviet Union has given and will continue to give all-round aid to the Ethiopian revolution for the sake of boosting the national economy and creating the lasting foundations of a socialist society. He pointed out that Ethiopia possesses great potential in agriculture, industry and power production, and in this connection he highly assessed the efforts of the revolutionary government in switching the national economy to one with a planned, socialist basis.

## CLAIM CITED THAT U.S. 'PREPARED' GHANA COUP

PM080925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Threads of the Conspiracy"]

[Text] The coup d'etat averted by Ghanaian security forces was prepared by "external forces hostile to the country with the assistance of local reactionaries." This, as AP reports, is said in an Accra radio commentary.

The American press agency is forced to acknowledge that it is chiefly a question of Washington's involvement in the plans to overthrow the Ghanaian Government. Those who under the former regime plundered the country's natural resources and exploited its working people over many years, Accra radio points out, do not wish to reconcile themselves to the transformations being carried out by the Provisional National Defense Council. It is no accident that some conspirators had been furnished in advance with American passports, the broadcast points out. Some escaped in a car belonging to "a Western diplomatic mission" which, in AP's opinion means the U.S. Embassy.

'UNIDENTIFIED AIRCRAFT' VIOLATES GHANA AIRSPACE

PM101641 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ghana: Violation of Airspace"]

[Text] An "unidentified aircraft" has violated the airspace of the Republic of Ghana and flown over strategically important points in the country's capital, AP reports on the basis of Accra radio news. A broadcast statement by the Ghanaian Defense Ministry says that the republic's air defense forces were placed on combat alert, TASS reports.

Recently there has been sharp activation of intrigues by imperialism against this West African country. An attempted coup d'etat, already the third in the last few months, was frustrated last Sunday in Ghana. The conspiracy was preceded by repeated press reports about the training of mercenaries for intervention in Ghana by the U.S. CIA and by espionage departments in other imperialist states. Last January and February, according to reports in the GHANAIAN TIMES, large groups of mercenaries were transported to the territory of a number of neighboring states from London.

USSR OFFICIALS ATTEND GHANA EMBASSY RECEPTION

PM101515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] C. Van Dyke, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Ghana to the USSR, held 9 March a reception on the occasion of the national holiday, Independence Day.

M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu. Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and other officials were at the reception.

CPSU DELEGATION LED BY GABDULIN ENDS CONGO TRIP

PM091159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by M. Gabdulin, chief editor of the journal AGITATOR, has returned to Moscow from Brazzaville after visiting the People's Republic of the Congo under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party. In the course of the delegation's meetings and talks in the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and party organizations, there was an exchange of experience on questions of agitation and propaganda work and the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH CUBAN CP OFFICIALS 11 MAR

LD112115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Today Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Comm'ttee, received Comrade Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture. They discussed certain questions of collaboration between the CPSU and the Cuban Communist Party. Taking part in the talk were Comrade Mendoza, member of the Cuban Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the newspaper GRANMA, and Comrade Andillo, candidate member of the Cuban Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

MARCHUK SIGNS TECHNICAL AGREEMENT IN HAVANA

LD111840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar (TASS) -- How can machines and equipment manufactured by the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries be best adapted for work in the tropics? How can they be made less vulnerable in conditions of very high temperatures and high humidity? These and other theoretical and practical issues will be studied by experts of four countries, the USSR, Bulgaria, Vietnam and Cuba. A protocol on setting up an international collective of scientists in the Cuban capital to study these problems has been signed by the heads of delegations of these four countries, which are taking part in the 28th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation which is being held in Havana. The document was signed on the Soviet side by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

MOSCOW-HAVANA SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS LINK OPENED

LD111933 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Havana, 11 Mar (TASS) -- A special intercontinental satellite communications link between Havana and Moscow has been opened. It links the computer centers of the Institute of Scientific-Technical Documentation and Information of the Cuban Academy of Sciences and the International Center of Scientific and Technical Information of the CEMA member-countries, which is located in the Soviet capital.

Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, told a TASS correspondent that the opportunities for speedy exchange of more important information between the scientists of the island of freedom and the socialist countries have now considerably increased. It now takes only a few minutes to transmit data from the information center in Moscow straight onto display screens installed in Havana. W. Torres stressed that the opening of the space communications link was made possible thanks to the fruitful cooperation between the communications ministries of Cuba and the USSR and the expanding contacts between scientists in the two fraternal countries.

U.S. DOCUMENT ON CUBA, ARGENTINA 'CRUDE PROVOCATION'

LD111748 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Buenos Aires March 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration has staged a crude provocation against Argentina and Cuba. The U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires has issued here a "document" of the State Department, in which it is trying to charge Cuba with complicity in "subversive movements in the continent", in particular in Argentina.

The forged "document" made in Washington was turned over to the mass media right after the speech by President Reynaldo Bignone of Argentina at the current seventh nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi. The Argentine president expressed gratitude to the Cuban Government for its support for Argentina during last year's Argentine-British crisis over the Malvinas, in whose course Washington sided withits NATO partner Britain and give it every assistance.

Argentine official, political and public circles have evaluated the mendacious "document" as a crude provocation aimed at destabilizing Argentina's present government.

President Bignone stressed at a press conference in New Delhi that the "document" issued by the U.S. Embassy constitutes "interference in Argentina's home affairs." The Argentine Foreign Ministry summoned the American ambassador in Buenos Aires and declared a protest to him.

Political parties and a number of mass media have strongly condemned the provocative actions of the USA. The Communist Party of Argentina pointed out that it is not for the first time that Washington had taken such steps and interfered in the country's economic policy.

The Communist Party demanded that the American ambassador be expelled from Buenos Aires.

U.S. INCREASING MILITARY PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN

LD131550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0645 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] New York, 13 Mar (TASS) -- Another United States gunboat has been launched at Key West (Florida). It is a missile-carrying hovercraft. At the festive ceremony retired Admiral Daniel Murphy, chief of staff to Vice President Bush, frightened those who had assembled with "the intensification of the military threat" from Cuba. The Reagan administration is allegedly increasing its naval force in the Caribbean basin to neutralize this threat.

In fact, the intensification of the United States military presence in this region persues the goal of a concentrated strike force to suppress national liberation movements in Central America and the countries of the Caribbean and to whip up tension in this region.

Key West, which is only 90 miles from Cuba, has become the strategic command center for all United States military operations in the Caribbean. The Reagan administration is stepping up the modernization and expansion of the old Navy base in this town. Thirty million dollars have been allotted to the program. Radar has been set up at Key West, and an Air Force squadron and six combat hovercraft have been deployed there.

U.S. REPORTEDLY TO BUILD RADAR STATION IN HONDURAS

LD121054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] AP, citing sources in the U.S. Defense Department, reports that the Pentagon plans to erect a radar installation in Honduras, which borders on El Salvador and Nicaragua. This installation will be manned by U.S. Air Force personnel. Thus, Washington hopes not only to provide assistance to the El Salvador regime in its struggle against the rebels, but also to intimidate Nicaragua.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN POLICY

LD101728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Text] At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of intensifying organizational work on the introduction of collective contract working in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production. At the meeting it was noted that now, when the problem of effective and rational use of land, equipment and other material resources and capital investment in agriculture is becoming particularly important what is needed is an approach, new in principle, to the organization of production. The key to the solution of this problem is the very rapid introduction of economic accounting [khozyaystvennyy raschet] in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the raising of the responsibility of cadres for the fuller use of internal reserves and the strengthening of plan, state and labor discipline. One of the effective forms of implementing these tasks is collective contract working.

Experience accumulated in various zones of the country shows that in collectives operating on contract working there are higher indices of labor and economy of resources. Here there is a successful combination of the personal interests of each worker with the tasks of the enterprise to increase production output; the link is strengthened between pay and final results; the use of production funds and capital investments improves.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the experience of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in using collective contract working. These have achieved high results of agricultural production on this basis with less expenditure of labor and resources.

Party and administrative organs of republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, ministries and departments are instructed to intensify organizational work for the existence introduction of collective contract working in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production; to raise the responsibility for this matter of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs; to ensure the strict observation of the principles of the formation, on a voluntary basis, of labor collectives; and to create the necessary production and economic conditions on the basis of this progressive form of organization and payment of labor.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard reports from Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ministers Mesyats, Kozlov, Vasilyev, Zolotukhin, Yezhevskiy, Polyakov, Petrishchev; and Khitrun, chairman of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, on preparations for spring sowing and the implementation of the decision adopted on this question by the party Central Committee. The attention of ministries, departments, republican and local party and administrative organs was called to the need to complete in an organized manner the preparations for sowing, for conducting in good time and to a high standard spring field work, for fulfilling planned tasks for the supply of material resources to all branches of the agro-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of the friendly visit to the USSR by Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and stressed the principled importance of the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries for the strengthening of peace and the security of peoples in the face of the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism and reaction, colonialism and neocolonialism, racialist apartheid and Zionism.

At the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reports were heard from Comrades Tikhonov and Gromyko on the results of the conversations and talks with Olszowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's republic, and also certain other questions concerning the foreign policy of the USSR.

LEADERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS WITH RAILWAYS MINISTRY

Aliyev, Others Attend Meeting

LD112140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] A conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee today at which the questions of reinforcing the party supervision over the work of the railways in the light of the demands of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee were discussed.

Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of ministers; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; USSR Ministers Konarev and Sosnov; Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Gosplan took part in the work of the conference.

Comrade Dolgikh, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The party Central Committee and the USSR Government are paying great attention to the further development and technical modernisation of railway transport and to ensuring its more efficient and clear operation, and the complete and expeditious fulfillment of the transport needs of the national economy and the population.

Strengthening the influence of party committees on the activity of transport, improving the organizational and ideological-political work in the selection, placing and education of cadres, and raising the responsibility of the command staff for the allotted job are of importance in solving these tasks.

It is essential to concentrate attention on the questions of improving control in all links of the transport system, strengthening discipline and good organization, observing schedules and the regulations for the safe traffic of trains, the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for the transport of national economic freight and improving services for passengers.

At the conference attention was paid to the urgency of reinforcing work in the sphere of raising the efficiency of the use of the main production reserves railway transport and hastening the introduction of new equipment; the growth of labor productivity; the use of progressive systems of operating the rolling stock; more rational consumption and saving of fuel, power and material resources and ensuring the safekeeping of transported freight. The necessity of further consolidating the material and technological base of railway transport and the fulfillment of targets for commissioning new production capacities, housing and social and consumer amenities was stressed. The important role of party committees in the development of socialist competition, strengthening its effectiveness and the extensive dissemination of advanced experience; the ensuring of business contacts of transport sub-departments with enterprises of other industries; the aims of highly productive operation of locomotives and wagons, their expeditious and good-quality repair; expansion of the throughput capacity of the railways and the reduction of nonrational transport was noted.

The participants in the conference shared experience of organizational and political work in solving the tasks set by the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Proposals were voiced to strengthen the influence of party organizations on the elimination of shortcomings and bottlenecks in the activity of railway transport.

Practical measures to improve the work of party committees, improve the control practice for economic activity, smooth coordination between primary party organizations in transport and other sectors of the national economy, ensure fulfillment of the plans for freight transport in 1983 and in the 5-year plan period as a whole, and further improve the working and everyday conditions for railway workers were mapped out.

## Shevardnadze, Railways Minister Confer

PM272253 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Feb 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "In the Interests of Further Developing the Republic's Rail Transport"]

[Excerpts] N.S. Konarev, USSR Railways Minister, who was unanimously elected USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for Gurdzhanskiy Electoral Okrug No. 664 on 6 February, has been in Georgia for a few days.

A meeting took place in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other republic leaders and comrades N.S. Konarev and V.Ye. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who is in Georgia. They discussed the problems of further improving the work of the Transcaucasus railroad and the consolidating its material and technical base.

Pressing questions connected with uninterrupted provision of passenger and freight transportation, the improvement of the economic mechanism in rail transport, the construction of new lines and stations and the modernization of already operating ones were thoroughly and comprehensively examined. The questions of accelerating the rate of construction of the Marabda-Akhalkalaki main line and the modernization of Batumi station were discussed in particular. Particular attention was devoted to the problems of expediting the planning and construction of the railroad crossing the Caucasus.

All these problems and others connected with the prospects for further developing the Transcaucasus railroad were resolved positively. In accordance with the results of the meeting at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and the USSR Ministries of Railways and Transport Construction have elaborated and ratified joint concrete measures for consolidating the material and technical base of USSR Ministry of Railways enterprises situated on the territory of the Georgian SSR in the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the long term.

V.A. Brezhnev, USSR deputy transport construction minister, and G.Kh. Savchenko, USSR deputy railways minister, were also in Georgia with comrade N.S. Konarev and took part in the elaboration of a set of measures for further developing the Transcaucasus railroad.

D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of ministers, and S.Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, accompanied the visitors.

## MOSCOW ANNOUNCES DEATH OF DONALD MACLEAN

LD111724 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- CPSU member Donald MaClean, an eminent scientist studying international affairs who held a doctorate degree in history and was a leading researcher at the Institute of World Economy and International Affairs under the USSR Academy of Sciences, has died at the age of 69 after a grave illness.

Donald MaClean was born and received education in Britain.

He devoted his entire conscious life, the newspaper IZVESTIYA said today, to serving the lofty ideals of social progress and humanism, peace and international cooperation. His services in the struggle against Nazism were exceptional.

Working for more than twenty years with the Institute of World Economy and International Affairs under the USSR Academy of Sciences, he made a big contribution to research into world politics.

His writings on Britain's home and foreign policies were widely recognised in scientific circles both in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. He devoted much time and effort to training and educating young scientists.

For his outstanding services to the party and the state, Donald MacLean was awarded the Orders of the Red Banner and the Red Banner of Labour as well as medals.

A man of high moral qualities, a dedicated Communist and a sensitive and sympathetic comrade, Donald MacLean invariably enjoyed the respect and sincere affection of all around him. The fond memory of him will remain in our hearts forever, the newspaper said.

RAYKOM LEADERS RECEIVE NEW APPOINTMENTS

GF131802 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Yerevan Spandaryan Raykom reviewed organizational issues.

The plenum relieved Comrade G.Y. Asatryan, first secretary of the party raykom, of his tasks after being elected the chief of propaganda and agitation department. It appointed Comrade Y.A. Melik-Oganchanyan, who was working as the deputy chief of propaganda and agitation department in his place.

The plenum was attended and addressed by Comrade L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Raykom.

BRIEFS

ODESSA OBKOM SECRETARY REPLACED -- The tasks of the oblast party organization for further intensifying industrial production on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress, and the policy of intensive economy in light of the requirements of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and Comrade Andropov's speech at the plenum were examined recently at an Odessa Obkom plenum. Odessa Obkom First Secretary Kirichenko reported on the subject. An organizational issue was discussed. The plenum relieved Comrade Bondarenko of the duties of obkom secretary and obkom bureau member in connection with his retirement. Comrade (?Galich), hitherto Ivanovskiy Raykom first secretary in Odessa Oblast, was elected obkom secretary and obkom bureau member. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 1 Mar 83 AU]

VINNITSA OBKOM RESHUFFLE -- A Vinnitsa Obkom plenum recently examined organizational issues. In connection with his transfer to another job, the plenum relieved Comrade Taratuta of the duties of obkom first secretary and obkom bureau member. The plenum elected Comrade Krivoruchko, hitherto obkom second secretary, obkom first secretary. Comrade Nakhayevskiy, hitherto obkom secretary, was elected obkom second secretary. The plenum elected Comrade [name indistinct], hitherto chief of the obkom's organizational party work department, obkom secretary and obkom bureau member. The plenum participants also discussed the tasks of the oblast's party, administrative and economic organs for preparations for and carrying out the spring field operations. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 83 AU]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 10-13 MARCH

LD140306 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-13 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 March

The bad weather conditions holding up field work in Georgia have not slowed down machine overhaul work. To date 96 percent of the machine and tractor pool has been overhauled. This year, after spring fieldwork has been completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, machinery will be offered for use on private plots for the first time. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of perennial grasses has begun in Chimkent Oblast in Kazakhstan; with 360,000 hectares to be sown. In front-ranking farms, seeds of grain crops are being planted together with alfalfa. This method increases the yield of each hectare several times. (1300 GMT)

Corn planting has begun in southern farms of Tajikistan. A yield of 120 quintals/hectares is planned. (1400 GMT)

11 March

Corn planting has begun in southern Uzbekistan. This spring 340,000 hectares will be planted in corn. (1430 GMT)

Altay farms are completing overhaul of tractors, and 44,000 machines are ready -- 86 percent of the pool. Despite difficulties with deliveries of spares, repair of the most powerful tractors, Kirovets, is going better than last year. Mobile repair workshops have been put in order and teams of experienced tuners have been formed. (1600 GMT)

Sowing of cereal crops has begun in Dzhambul Oblast in Kazakhstan. To date, 100,000 hectares have been sown. Fertilizers are being applied at the time of sowing. (1000 GMT)

In Kirgizia, a mild winter has enabled cereal sowing to start early in mountain areas. (2204 GMT)

12 March

In Dzhambul Oblast, mass sowing has begun. To date, 100,000 hecates have been sown in grain crops. (0100 GMT)

In Novosibirsk Oblast, seed preparation has been completed. Recently developed varieties include Irtyshanka Wheat, Belozernyy Oats and Obskiy Barley; this year to be sown on larger areas. (0100 GMT)

In Omsk Oblast, preparations for spring sowing are almost complete. Work will be done on a three-shift basis. (0200 GMT)

In Kurgan Oblast, over 2 million tons of organic fertilizer has been applied to fields so far this year, and the figure will rise to over 2.5 million tons before the spring thaw. (0200 GMT)

The Kazakh Virgin lands are preparing for sowing. Snowfalls have been generous, if somewhat uneven. There is enough moisture for a full-scale program of spring land cultivation, specialists say. Kazakh break growers have made pledges this year to make up for the shortfall in the grain harvests of the last two years. All farms have only first and second grade seed grain.

The land has been prepared to higher standard than last year. On the whole, repairs of machinery are proceeding at roughly last year's pace, but this is not really sufficient, and is caused by shortage of spare parts and elements. (0200 GMT)

Sowing has been completed in Akhangaranskiy Rayon, Tashkent Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Corn sowing has begun in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast, where corn in grown by industrial methods. Farmers in the Vakhsh Valley are aiming to obtain at least an average of 120 quintals/ hectares of corn. (0500 GMT)

Machinery has been repaired a month earlier than last year in Tomsk Oblast farms. Also nearly 500 new tractors from the Kharkov tractor works have arrived. (0500 GMT)

13 March

The machine operators of Moldavia have started to sow early spring crops. Oats, peas and barley are being planted in well-prepared soil. In some areas under winter crops, which are emerging from the winter in a weak condition, additional sowings of spring crops are being carried out. (1630 GMT)

Mass field work will very shortly be getting underway in most of the southern European part of the country. Sowing is already underway in the Central Asian republics, where much grain has already been sown. Vegetables are being planted, as they are also in southern Kazakhstan, where the area for them is 33 percent greater than last year. Some work is also underway on good days in southern Moldavia and the Ukraine. (1850 GMT)

## TURKMEN OFFICIAL ANALYZES FOOD PROGRAM PROGRESS

LD032231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 83

[Text] The results of the past year and the tasks for the 3d year of the 5-year plan were discussed today at a republican conference of agricultural frontrunners in Ashkhabad. The report by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the other speeches gave a detailed analysis of the progress in implementing the Food Program. It was noted that in the first year of its implementation there was an increase in the production and procurement of vegetables, cucurbits, meat, milk and there was an increase in the number of cattle. A large area of vineyards and orchards is being set up on the Kopetdag plain irrigated by the Karakum Canal.

However, due to violations of the rules of agricultural equipment and poor labor organization there are serious shortcomings in cotton growing, grain growing and fodder production. Not all farms have introduced cotton-alfalfa crop rotation. New pastures are only slowly being provided with water. Stress was laid on ensuring full use of capacities of all links of the agro-industrial complex created in the republic and on the maximum responsibility of each worker for the task he has been entrusted with.

The participants in the conference outlined measures for further intensifying agrarian production and successfully implementing the Food Program.

SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS, TV SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Molniya-3 Communications Satellite

LD120848 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- With the aim of ensuring the operation of the system of long-range telephone and telegraph radio communication, the transmission of programs of the central television of the USSR to points of the Orbita network and of international cooperation, a Molniya-3 communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on March 11, 1983. It carries on board retransmitting equipment ensuring the systems operation in the centimetre wave band.

The Sputnik has an apogee of 40,773 kilometres in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 474 kilometres in the Southern Hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 15 minutes. Inclination of orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communications sessions via the satellite Molniya-3 will be in accordance with the planned program.

Ekran Television Satellite

LD140837 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A new television broadcasting satellite Ekran, was launched in the Soviet Union on March 12, 1983 under a program for the development of television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites. Its onboard relay apparatus makes possible the transmission of central television programs, within a one-decimetre wave-band, to a network of receiving devices in collective use.

The Ekran satellite has been put into a circular orbit, almost a stationary one, with the following initial parameters: Distance from the Earth 35,619 kilometres, period of revolution around Earth -- 23 hours 48 minutes, the orbits inclination -- 0.1 degrees.

The apparatus installed aboard the Ekran is functioning normally. The satellite is controlled by a command-measuring complex.

The international registration index of the satellite Ekran is "Stationary-T".

USTINOV ADDRESSES 'RED BANNER' NORTHERN FLEET

PM122319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

["Our Correspondent" report: "Meeting with Seamen"]

[Text] Red Banner Northern Fleet, 12 Mar -- Marshal of the Soviet Union, D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, who is present here, visited ships of the Red Banner Northern Fleet. He chatted with the seamen and inquired about their living conditions and daily routine.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the personnel of the cruiser Kirov in the ship's club. He conveyed to the Northern Fleet sailors combat greetings and best wishes for success in combat and political training from Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yuriy Vladimirovich [Andropov], the defense minister stressed, expressed firm confidence that the Northern Fleet's personnel will continue to discharge their sacred military duty with honor.

It is already 50 years, the defense minister observed, that the Red Banner Northern Fleet has been vigilantly standing guard over the maritime borders of the socialist fatherland.

The annals of the Soviet Navy contain many lines devoted to the heroic combat feats of the cruiser which bore the same name as your ship. Its crew became renowned throughout the country for its heroic deeds in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The Northern Fleet is comparatively young, but it has a glorious history and rich combat traditions. It is a great honor to serve in it. And everyone must take pride in this honor, and reverently preserve and augment the fame and combat traditions of the older generation of Northern Fleet seamen.

The Soviet people value highly the difficult military labor of the Northern Fleet's seamen. Their selfless fulfillment of their military duty must fuse together with the creative labor of all the working people of our country in building communism and in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government do not for a single moment lose sight of questions of strengthening the country's defense might and they are doing everything to satisfy more fully the needs of the Armed Forces. Constant concern is also displayed about enhancing the Soviet state's naval might and about equipping the Navy with modern ships.

The party and government pay unremitting attention to the Red Banner Northern Fleet. Through the efforts of the Soviet people the fleet is continuing to be developed and improved. It is your task to respond through deeds to the concern shown by the Communist Party and Soviet people.

The USSR defense minister then dwelt on certain questions of improving combat and political training, strengthening combat readiness, the rapid mastering of combat hardware, and the development of socialist competition. It is essential to learn how to wage war in a modern fashion, to resolutely eradicate any reduction whatsoever in exactingness in combat training, to eliminate as quickly as possible the existing shortcomings in the organization of combat work, and strive to achieve a better coordination of action both of subunits and of the entire ship's crew as a whole. Success will only be forthcoming if the conditions for tackling tasks both at sea and at the shore training base are constantly made more rigorous, if the simulator equipment is used to the maximum and the methods of its ut[illegible]ization are improved.

The most important condition for the fulfillment of these tasks is great exactingness on the part of everyone toward himself, implacability toward shortcomings, a critical approach to assessing what has been achieved, professionalism and industriousness. "A frame of mind geared to deeds and not high-flown talk is what is needed today in order that the great and mighty USSR may become still stronger," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has stressed.

In conclusion, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, expressed firm confidence that the seamen of the cruiser Kirov, like those of the entire Red Banner Northern Fleet, closely rallied around their own dear Communist Party and boundlessly loyal to Lenin's great cause, will fulfill with honor all the tasks set before them.

On behalf of the personnel, Captain 1st Rank A. Kovalchuk, commander of the cruiser Kirov, assured the Leninist Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government that the Northern Fleet's seamen will continue worthily to discharge their sacred duty before the motherland.

As a souvenir, a model of the Kirov was presented to the defense minister.

The same day, D.F. Ustinov had a conversation with the commanders of the Red Banner Northern Fleet.

## BRIEFS

AWARD TO POKRYSHKIN -- Aleksandr Ivanovich Pokryshkin, marshal of aviation, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by a decree of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This marks his services to the Soviet Army and his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Mar 83 LD]